

DAILY REPORT

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XINHUA CORRESPONDENT ON KAMPUCHEA, UN ACTIVITIES

OW101524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 10 Nov 79 OW

["Phnom Penh Puppet Regime's Trickery in New York Exposed"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] United Nations, November 9 (XINHUA correspondent Yu Minsheng)--During the U.N. pledging conference for emergency humanitarian relief to the people of Kampuchea, a flurry of underhand moves was made in New York by the "ambassador" of the Phnom Penh puppet regime to the Soviet Union, Keo Prasath, with the aid and abetting of the hegemons, big and small. This incident drew public attention here.

On the eve of the conference, November 4, Keo Prasath arrived in New York as "tourist". No sooner had he arrived there than the Vietnamese delegation to the United Nations called on the U.N. secretary-general with the request that the uninvited guest be allowed to attend the conference. As expected, this demand was rejected by the secretary-general.

In the next morning when the conference was set for its opening, word came to the U.N. headquarters that the "ambassador" would be smuggled into the conference. This prompted the U.N. headquarters to order security measures to prevent this man from sneaking into the conference. The Soviet Union and Vietnam were greatly dissatisfied and resorted to new tricks.

At 11 a.m. on November 4, the permanent Czechoslovak delegation to the United Nations announced that a press conference would be held at the U.N. Press Club. The reporters went there accordingly. Unexpectedly, a Czechoslovak representative merely made brief opening remarks at the press conference. He then invited the "ambassador" to take his place. The latter made a statement and answered questions put to him by the reporters.

On the following day, a reception in honour of this "ambassador" was held jointly by the delegations of the three East European nations in the dining hall of the United Nations. Backed by the Soviet Union, the Vietnamese authorities have obstinately voiced opposition to direct distribution of relief supplies by the staff of the U.N. and other international organizations to the disaster-stricken Kampuchean people. They raised a hue and cry that all the relief supplies should be distributed through the Phnom Penh puppet regime. This stock argument was rehearsed by the Phnom Penh "ambassador" at the press conference held by the Czechoslovak delegation on November 5.

Obviously, on the relief issue, Hanoi and Moscow are attempting to use such tricks to compel various countries in the world to make contacts with the puppet regime, hoping thus to secure their de facto recognition of it. They aided and abetted the said Phnom Penh "ambassador" to go to New York and tried by every possible means to make him attend the emergency U.N. conference. When this scheme failed, they then played the press conference and joint reception tricks as described above. This is a move deserving attention. One strange thing is that on November 5, three U.S. congressmen rushed to New York to make contacts with this guest from Moscow. People are perplexed and would like to ask: What are they up to?

UNGA Adopts Kampuchea Resolution

OW150242 Beijing XINHUA in English 0105 GMT 15 Nov 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, November 14 (XINHUA)--A resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea was adopted by a vote of 91 to 21 with 29 abstentions at the General Assembly plenary meeting this afternoon after a three-day debate on the situation in Kampuchea.

PRC Delegate Supports Resolution

OW151338 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 15 Nov 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, November 14 (XINHUA)--A resolution calling for "the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea" was adopted by a vote of 91 to 21 at the U.N. General Assembly plenary meeting this afternoon after a three-day debate on the situation in Kampuchea.

The resolution which was initiated by five ASEAN countries and 25 other countries notes with great concern that the armed conflict in Kampuchea has escalated and is seriously threatening the peace and stability of Southeast Asia. It deeply regrets the armed intervention by outside forces in the internal affairs of Kampuchea and expresses the great alarm that the present conflict may spill over to neighbouring countries and increase the danger of further involvement by outside powers. It also points out that these developments have resulted in a continuing large exodus of people from Kampuchea to neighbouring countries, thereby causing them severe problems.

The resolution calls upon all states to refrain from all acts or threats of aggression and all forms of interference in the internal affairs of states in Southeast Asia.

It resolves that the people of Kampuchea be enabled to choose democratically their own government, without outside interference, subversion or coercion. It urges all parties to the conflict to cooperate in every possible way to facilitate the humanitarian relief efforts. It requests the secretary-general to explore the possibility of holding an international conference on Kampuchea as one of the means for implementing the present resolution.

After the adoption of the resolution, the Senegalese representative proposed that the adoption made it unnecessary to vote on the Vietnam-introduced draft resolution. Although the Soviet-Vietnamese side submitted its proposal all the same, the Senegalese motion was put to vote and adopted by the majority. The Indian representative withdrew his draft resolution before the voting this afternoon.

In his explanatory statement after vote, Chinese permanent representative to the U.N. Chen Chu said, "The General Assembly has adopted by overwhelming majority the draft resolution cosponsored by ASEAN and 25 other countries and rejected the Vietnamese draft resolution. This fully demonstrated that the international community stands for justice and is firmly opposed to Vietnam's armed aggression against Kampuchea." He expressed the hope that the secretary general would take effective measures to urge the Vietnamese authorities to withdraw all their forces from Kampuchea so as to enable the Kampuchean people to decide their own future and destiny free from outside interference.

UN Debate Continues

OW151520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 15 Nov 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, November 14 (XINHUA)--Many speakers continued to condemn Vietnam's armed aggression and illegal occupation of Kampuchea at the U.N. General Assembly today. Representative of Canada Douglas Roche said, "The purpose of the invasion was the establishment of a docile and subservient regime" with an "attempt to establish a dependent state on their border which will pay homage to Hanoi."

Repudiating the pretext of border conflicts used by Vietnam to cover its aggression against Kampuchea, he said, "If serious problems actually existed on the Vietnamese-Kampuchean border, it would hardly be necessary to occupy the entire country to resolve them."

Referring to the Vietnamese allegation that its invasion of Kampuchea was "invited", he noted, "Such a provision, if intended, would only be a prescription for turmoil and a pretence for aggression." "In any event, there is no evidence that the Kampuchean people asked for the intervention of foreign troops."

Niaz A. Naik, permanent representative of Pakistan, observed that "the essence of the political problem in Kampuchea arises from foreign military intervention in the affairs of that country."

"Such intervention cannot be justified under any circumstances or on any grounds, moral or political," he said, adding that "external military intervention to overthrow the lawful government of a country constitutes a violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations."

Miljan Kamatina, permanent representative of Yugoslavia, pointed out that the situation in Democratic Kampuchea embodied elements of growing acuteness and danger threatening peace not only in the region of Southeast Asia but also in the world at large.

He declared that "no foreign country has the right to change existing governments and set up or impose new ones, nor has it the right to determine the fate of other countries in any way. For us, this is an irrefutable law of international relations." The Yugoslav representative said that "the basic task, in our mind, is to find a peaceful solution based on the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea, on non-intervention and non-interference in external and internal affairs and on strict respect for, and consistent observance of principles of national independence, sovereignty, equality and free national and social development of all the states of the region."

Nicolas Katapodis, permanent representative of Greece said, "If states were permitted to extend their domination over their neighbours under the pretext of freeing them from their ulcers, then the whole international order would collapse."

Thomas Klestil, permanent representative of Austria, stated that his country "condemns forcefully the foreign military intervention in Cambodia. This intervention was carried out in violation of the territorial integrity and political sovereignty of Cambodia and stands in flagrant contradiction to the right of self-determination of the people of Cambodia."

Third Committee Debate

OW160336 Beijing XINHUA in English 0231 GMT 16 Nov 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, November 15 (XINHUA)--"The dimensions of the tragedy of Indo-chinese refugees are staggering," said U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim here today at the Third Committee during the debate on the refugee problem.

He added: "The problem cannot be eliminated as long as the root causes persist."

When presenting his report to the committee, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Poul Hartling said: "The most recent influx of Kampucheans into Thailand has shown once again in a most striking manner that human tragedies, already acute, can increase still further in scope and complexity."

The Malaysian representative declared: "The exodus of hundreds of thousands of Indo-Chinese refugees and displaced persons into neighbouring countries of Southeast Asia is a human tragedy of almost unparalleled dimensions in the history of mankind."

The representative of Thailand pointed out: "The problem of Indochina refugees and displaced persons remain serious, with all its ramifications, and to which is now added the staggering problem of land refugees from Kampuchea."

The representative of West Germany stressed: "No government should pursue a policy which forces its citizens to flee in large numbers from their own country at the risk of their lives and leaving behind all their possessions."

The Australian representative said: "The plight of the 'boat people' from Vietnam and the people displaced from Kampuchea and Laos has assumed tragic proportions. Innocent men, women and children have been rendered homeless on a massive scale. They have been forced to flee from war, famine, disease and the abhorrent pressure of political coercion."

The Canadian representative remarked: "There is still no firm evidence that the Government of Vietnam has adjusted or intends to adjust those policies and practices which are the cause of the exodus."

The representative of the United Kingdom pointed out: "We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that in the majority of cases, it is the actions of governments which create refugees."

The representative of Singapore stressed: "Those member states who embark on policies of war, of massive violation of human rights, of racial discrimination and who trample on the civil liberties, political liberties and economic rights of their nationals that they respond to the moral outrage of the international community."

The Barbadian representative noted: By far the greatest horror story came from Southeast Asia, the refugee problem there had deep political roots.

The representative of Papua New Guinea emphasized: "There will be no end to the refugee problem until every country is free from foreign domination and every nation accepts each other regardless of their differences in ideology, colour or race."

Adopts Resolutions

OW160806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 16 Nov 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, November 15 (XINHUA)--The Third U.N. Committee, the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee, wound up its four-day debate on refugee problem in Indochina today. Among the three resolutions adopted by the committee today was a resolution on the report of the U.N. secretary general on the Geneva meeting sponsored by nine countries including the five ASEAN member states.

In the resolution, the U.N. General Assembly expresses its deep concern with the serious plight of the refugees and displaced persons in Southeast Asia, and the heavy burden that the problem gives to many countries and territories, particularly the developing countries of Southeast Asia.

It also urges all governments concerned to continue to cooperate with the secretary general, the United Nations high commissioner for refugees, and other United Nations agencies, in humanitarian activities, and to deal with this problem while avoiding any action that may cause human suffering and ensure the safe and orderly departures. Such humanitarian activities should serve the needs of civilian refugees and displaced persons and not any other purpose.

VODK Hails UN Resolution

OW160834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0755 GMT 16 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 16 (XINHUA)--The United Nations' endorsement of the resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea was an important victory for the people of Democratic Kampuchea and the Southeast Asian nations as well as for the whole world and the United Nations itself, stated radio Democratic Kampuchea today.

The announcement said that the adoption of the resolution constituted "a victory for all the forces that love independence and peace and uphold justice. At the same time it was a bitter defeat for the forces of aggression and expansion in the world".

This "correct" resolution of the United Nations, the radio noted, was a tremendous encouragement to the Kampuchean people and contributed to the maintenance of security and stability in Southeast Asia and the whole world as well as the United Nations Charter and principles governing international relations.

The radio said, "The government and people of Democratic Kampuchea profoundly and wholeheartedly thank the U.N. General Assembly session, the ASEAN countries and other sponsor countries and all those countries that voted in favour of the resolution. We are convinced that the United Nations and all those countries that love independence and peace and uphold justice will continue their support for our struggle and take effective measures to force Vietnam's Le Duan clique to pull out all its troops and other aggressive forces from Kampuchea. The Kampuchean people may then be left alone to decide their destiny free from foreign interference."

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IRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
GENERAL

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON KAMPUCHEA OPENS IN STOCKHOLM

OW172211 Beijing XINHUA in English 2149 GMT 17 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Stockholm, November 17 (XINHUA)--The international conference in solidarity with the Kampuchean people's struggle for national independence and against Vietnamese aggression opened here this morning. The conference was presided over by Mrs. Marita Wikander, chairman of the Swedish-Kampuchean Friendship Association and member of the organizing committee for the conference. Some 250 delegates and observers from 35 countries participated in the conference. Among them were representatives of mass organizations, well-known individuals and experts on Southeast Asia problems from Asia, Africa, Europe, Latin America and North America.

Head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation Mrs. Ieng Thirith made a speech which was warmly received by all the participants.

Mr. Jan Myrdal, well-known Swedish writer and member of the conference organizing committee said that Kampuchea is the victim of Vietnamese aggression. The Vietnamese Government by its actions has posed a grave threat to the world community. If the world accepted the invasion and occupation of a small country by a larger and militarily stronger country, "then no country would be safe."

"Behind the Vietnamese invasion stands the Soviet Union," he said. "The Soviet Union has a direct interest in seizing military and political control over Southeast Asia and today the countries of Southeast Asia face the threat of Soviet aggression both in the form of Vietnamese forces along the border and directly through the Soviet build up in Vietnam and the occupied parts of Kampuchea."

He concluded, "The cause of Kampuchean sovereignty and independence is the common cause of all nations who want to safeguard their own sovereignty and independence and the demand for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressor forces is the common demand of all people who want to live in peace. Aid to the Kampuchean people must not go to the aggressor and his troops and must not be used as blackmail by the Soviet and Vietnamese governments."

In an eye-witness account on the Vietnamese invasion, Count Pietersen, representative of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania, revealed the atrocities committed by the Vietnamese invaders in Kampuchea. He praised the fighting spirit of the Kampuchean people and said he was convinced that the heroic Kampuchean people would defeat the aggressors in the struggle for national salvation.

The conference received messages of greetings from Khieu Samphan, president of the Presidium of the State of Democratic Kampuchea, Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania and many others.

This is the first international conference in solidarity with the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggression since the 19-country preparatory meeting held in Paris in late June. The conference will continue tomorrow.

Ieng Thirith Speech

OW171740 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 17 Nov 79 OW

["Compel Vietnam To Withdraw--The Only Solution to Kampuchean Problem, Says Mrs. Ieng Thirith"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Stockholm, November 17 (XINHUA)--Compel Vietnam to withdraw its troops of aggression from Kampuchea--this is the one and only solution to the Kampuchean problem, said Mrs. Ieng Thirith, minister of social affairs of Democratic Kampuchea, at an international meeting here today. Speaking as head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation at the international conference in solidarity with the Kampuchean people's struggle for national independence and against the Vietnamese aggression, Mrs. Ieng Thirith called on all countries, governments, political and mass organizations and all personages who cherish peace, justice and independence the world over to stop Vietnam's genocidal war of aggression against Kampuchea.

Referring to the present situation in Kampuchea, she said, "The Le Duan clique has failed completely in its attempts to establish a puppet army; 220,000 Vietnamese soldiers are forced to continue fighting on Kampuchean battlefields." She added, "As for the puppet regime in Phnom Penh, imported lock, stock and barrel from Vietnam, it has no roots in our society and is but the shadowy reflection cast by 220,000 soldiers of occupation."

She noted, "More than ten months have already passed since the Vietnamese aggression, but the people's war of national resistance, far from being extinguished, intensifies daily. The Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea, reorganized into a large number of guerrilla units, attacks the Vietnamese occupiers throughout the country."

Condemning the brutal atrocities created by the Vietnamese aggressors in Kampuchea, she said, "The Vietnamese aggressors are now using chemical weapons such as toxic gas and toxic chemicals spread from airplanes over the areas their infantry cannot reach in order to exterminate the Kampuchean people." Citing numerous historical facts, she said, "The root-cause of Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea is the policy of expansion, domination and blocs of the Hanoi authorities."

On the solution to the Kampuchean war, she said, "The Government of Democratic Kampuchea calls on all countries, governments, political and mass organizations and all personages who cherish peace, justice and independence the world over, to pool their efforts in order: first, to exert adequate economic and diplomatic measures to compel Vietnam to withdraw immediately, totally and unconditionally its troops of aggression and its people's settlements from Kampuchea; second, to let the Kampuchean people use their sovereign right to decide by themselves their own destiny free from foreign interference. The internal problem of Kampuchea will then be solved in accordance with the political programme of the patriotic and democratic front of great national union of Kampuchea, which means that the social and political regime of Kampuchea will be decided by the people of Kampuchea themselves through general and free elections, by direct and secret ballot, elections to be supervised by the U.N. secretary general; and third, to send their humanitarian aids directly to the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and not to the Vietnamese aggressors through their puppets in Phnom Penh."

Mrs. Ieng Thirith stressed, "That is the one and only solution to the problem of war in Kampuchea."

Stockholm Rally Supports Kampuchea

OW181250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 18 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Stockholm, November 17 (XINHUA)--A meeting in support of the Kampuchean people's struggle for national independence and against Vietnamese aggression was held here this evening. More than 1,000 people attended the meeting including delegates who were attending the current international conference in solidarity with the Kampuchean people's struggle for national independence and against Vietnamese aggression and Minister of Social Affairs of the Democratic Kampuchean Government Mrs. Ieng Thirith. An oil painting of "Angkor" symbolizing the Kampuchean nation was hung above the platform. A streamer with the slogan "Defend Kampuchean National Independence" was strung along the wall of the packed meeting hall.

Well-known Swedish writer Jan Myrdal expressed indignation at the Vietnamese aggressors who had inflicted deep suffering on the Kampuchean people, and said that under the present circumstances, international support for the Kampuchean people is very essential and countries with different systems all over the world should demand in solidarity the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the U.N. General Assembly's decision. The Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea was encouraged and supported by the Soviet Union, so world public opinion must exert pressure on the Soviet Union to observe the U.N. decision, he said.

Ieng Thirith, minister of social affairs of Democratic Kampuchea, strongly denounced the Le Duan clique for pursuing the policy of genocidal war trying to exterminate the Kampuchean nation and people by hunger and massacre and to incorporate Kampuchea into Vietnam. She appealed to all countries, governments, organizations and prominent personages cherishing peace, justice and independence to force Vietnam to withdraw immediately, completely and unconditionally from Kampuchea its troops and emigrants, leaving the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny without any outside interference. She hoped that humanitarian aid would be delivered directly to the Democratic Kampuchean Government and not to the Vietnamese aggressors through their agents in Phnom Penh.

Their speeches won loud applause. An opera and songs, and poems praising the Kampuchean people's fight against foreign aggressors were performed, sung or recited by Swedish actors and actresses. Overseas Kampucheans who came from France gave a song and dance performance.

The rally was organized by the Swedish-Kampuchean Friendship Association.

Resolutions Adopted

OW182150 Beijing XINHUA in English 2135 GMT 18 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Stockholm, November 18 (XINHUA)--The Stockholm international conference on Kampuchea strongly condemns Vietnam's brutal occupation of Kampuchea and calls for the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of all Vietnamese and other foreign troops in Kampuchea and removal of all Vietnamese settlers introduced into Kampuchea since the invasion.

This was voiced in the general resolution unanimously adopted at the international conference in solidarity with the Kampuchean people's struggle for national independence and against the Vietnamese aggression. The conference concluded here today.

The general resolution says, the conference "warmly acclaims the decision of the United Nations General Assembly of September 21, 1979 to maintain the seat of Democratic Kampuchea and the resolution of November 14, 1979 calling for the removal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea."

It "demands that the Kampuchean people are allowed to exercise their right to self-determination, free from all outside interference, subversion or coercion, recognizing that only in a genuinely independent Kampuchea, following a total Vietnamese withdrawal, can the Kampuchean people be truly free to determine their own social and political system and institutions."

It appeals to all those who believe in peace, independence and justice to support the Kampuchean people in their just struggle against the Vietnamese aggression and invasion, and not rest until the last Vietnamese soldier is removed from Kampuchea and the independence of the Kampuchean people and nation is once again secured.

The conference also adopted a resolution on organizing humanitarian aid for the Kampuchean people and a resolution on continuing the work of the international conference on Kampuchea.

After the adoption of the three resolutions Mrs. Ieng Thirith, minister of social affairs of Democratic Kampuchea and head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation went to the rostrum to shake hands with the members of the presidium to express congratulations on the successes of the conference and to thank their efforts and contributions to the conference, amidst applause of the participants.

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS HELD ON PRC-U.S. TRADE

OW161242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 16 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Washington, November 15 (XINHUA)--Most of the speakers at two congressional subcommittees' hearings favour developing trade relations with China and growing transfer of technology to the country.

The subcommittees on science, research and technology and on investigations and oversight of the science and technology committee of the House of Representatives held hearings on November 13 and 15. Academic experts, government officials and industrial executives discussed at the hearings specific issues to increase U.S.-China trade and long-term implications and significance of the massive technology transfer to China.

Kempton B. Jenkins, deputy assistant secretary of commerce for East-West trade, said, "We have made considerable progress this year toward removing the impediments built up over thirty years and developing a framework for the constructive trade ties we seek with China for the 1980's and beyond."

He pointed out that "the trade we build up with China today and the technological cooperation we succeed in establishing, will redound positively not only to our trade account, but also our political relationship with the most populous nation of the world."

Christopher H. Philipps, president of the National Council for U.S. China Trade, in his testimony today said that approval of the trade agreement, Export-Import Bank and other facilities will be critical in negotiating potentially massive ventures now under discussion with China.

Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Robert Frosch made a statement favoring cooperation and exchange in space technology between the United States and China.

Li Wei, first secretary of the Chinese Embassy here, was invited to speak at the hearing today. He expressed the hope that Sino-U.S. trade and technological cooperation will be further developed.

U.S. STARTS PRELUDE TO PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

OW081310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Washington, November 7 (XINHUA correspondent Yu Enguang)--Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts announced his candidacy for the presidential nomination in Boston today. He is the first Democrat to announce, to be followed by California Governor Edmund G. Brown tomorrow. President Jimmy Carter plans to declare his candidacy for renomination on December 4.

The fight for the Republican nomination is also heating up. Nine have so far made their candidacy announcements, including Senate Minority Leader Howard H. Baker of Tennessee, former Governor of Texas John B. Connally, and former Director of C.I.A. George Bush. Former Governor of California Ronald Reagan will announce his candidacy on November 13.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

The campaign for presidential nomination within both the Democratic and Republican parties has been underway for several months. Fund-raising activities, party caucuses, opinion polls and straw votes have been held since early this year and they are becoming more frequent recently.

The re-election campaign for President Carter and the campaign of Edward Kennedy are at the moment dominating public notice. A "Carter-Mondale Presidential Committee" started its campaign efforts in April, long before his official announcement for renomination. Carter appointed yesterday Robert Strauss, presidential special Middle East envoy, to head his campaign. Meanwhile, more than 60 "Draft Kennedy Committees" throughout the country have been very active since last summer. On October 29, a "Kennedy for President Committee" was officially set up in Washington to coordinate Kennedy's national-wide campaign.

In an effort to win supporters, announced and unannounced candidates are now engaged in more intensive canvasses across the country, making known their policies on domestic and foreign issues. Although they have no fundamental differences on major issues of the day, they attack each other on many specific issues. The economic recession together with worsening inflation will become the main subject of their debate during the campaigning. The press here pointed out, the unsettled economy in the country will make the presidential election "more difficult and complex."

WANG ZHEN MEETS U.S. ENGINEERS, ACADEMICS

OW131708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1549 GMT 13 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 13 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wang Zhen met here this afternoon with Dr. John Cocke, member of the National Academy of Engineering of the U.S.A. and research fellow of the Watson Research Center of the International Business Machine Company, and Dr. Herf Schorr, chairman of the Department of Computer Science at the Watson Research Center, and Mrs. Schorr.

He had a friendly conversation with the American specialists who came to China on a lecture tour and in order to hold discussions on computer technology.

Present at the meeting was Li Rui, minister in charge of China's Fourth Ministry of Machine-Building.

VICE PREMIER FANG YI RECEIVES DPRK EDUCATION GROUP

OW161311 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 16 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 16 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Fang Yi met here today with an education delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Han Ki-hwan, vice-chairman of the Korean Education Committee. During the meeting, Vice-Premier Fang Yi exchanged views with the Korean comrades on improving the educational system and quality of teaching. Present on the occasion were Zhang Chengxian, Chinese vice-minister of education, and Pae Yong-chae, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Korean Embassy in Beijing. The Korean education delegation arrived in Beijing November 13.

JAPAN-PRC TRANSACTIONS AT GUANGZHOU TRADE FAIR DECLINE

OW150837 Tokyo KYODO in English 0812 GMT 15 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing Nov 15 KYODO--A decentralization trend in foreign trade was one of the features of the month-long Guangzhou export commodities fair ended Thursday.

Such autonomous regions as Xinjiang Uygur and Xizang and the local province of Heilongjiang stationed their own trade teams at the fair for direct talks with foreign businessmen within certain bounds.

The Chinese authorities also changed the fair site into a permanent trade center from the seasonal--spring and autumn--one. Under the new policy, various sample fairs may be held at the site in the future.

Trade sources estimated exports and imports contracted between China and Japan during the fair at dollar 300-450 million worth, well below dollar 550-600 million last spring. Export deals were generally sluggish. Machinery and steel contracts were extremely low. Chemicals stood out. Trade sources attributed the poor export showing chiefly to China's shortage of foreign currencies. The sources presumed the China's policy of conducting major deals with Japanese in Beijing and Shanghai and making purchases chiefly from the U. S. and European countries at the Guangzhou fair was another contributing factor. In the import area, soybeans and shrimp used to be the principal items purchased by Japanese interests, but not a single ton of either item was bought this time. There was no other article whose purchase by Japanese traders at the latest fair exceeded those in the spring fair.

Soybean production in China this year was far below the target and shrimp catches were extremely poor this year, trade sources said.

The sources said China may import soybeans from the U. S.

It became clear at the fair that Guangdong and Fujian provinces would be given greater autonomy in external economic matters from next January 1. The Chinese confirmed that the Guangzhou export commodities fair would continue to be held twice a year, in spring and autumn, as in the past. It was said earlier that the fair might be abolished or greatly reduced, starting next year. An estimated 25,000 foreign businessmen attended the fair this time, including about 3,300 Japanese.

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NORTHEAST ASIA

SHANDONG PROVINCIAL CHAIRMAN RECEIVES JAPANESE DELEGATION

SK151314 [Editorial Report SK] Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2300 GMT on 14 November carries a report on the arrival of a Japanese friendship delegation in Jinan. The report says: "The 28-member Simonoseki City friendship delegation from Japan led by (Maeda Boji), mayor of the city, concluded its visit in Qingdao and arrived in Jinan on 13 November by train. The visiting Japanese delegation is here at the invitation of the Qingdao Municipal Revolutionary Committee. It is the first friendship delegation from Simonoseki City to visit here following the establishment of friendship ties between Qingdao and Simonoseki." The report continues: "Warmly greeting the delegation at the station were Li Zichao, vice chairman of the Shandong Provincial Revolutionary Committee; (Liu Xianling), vice chairman of the Japan Municipal Revolutionary Committee; and responsible comrades of the provincial and municipal departments concerned."

The report states: "On the morning of 14 November, the Simonoseki City friendship delegation of Japan paid an official call on the Shandong Provincial Revolutionary Committee and they were warmly welcomed by Bai Rubing, chairman of the Shandong Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Gao Qiyun and Li Zichao, vice chairmen of the Shandong Provincial Revolutionary Committee; and by the organs' cadres of the Shandong Provincial Revolutionary Committee." The report goes on: "During the call, Chairman Bai Rubing and the delegation head (Maeda Boji) had a cordial talk. In concluding the call, responsible comrades of the Shandong Provincial Revolutionary Committee had a picture taken with the entire visiting delegation."

In conclusion, the report states: "The Shandong Provincial Revolutionary Committee also gave a banquet in honor of the friendship delegation. At the banquet, Chairman Bai Rubing and (Maeda Boji), head of the Japanese friendship delegation, proposed toasts to each other." "The visiting Japanese friendship delegation will leave Jinan for Hangzhou and Shanghai on the afternoon of 15 November to continue their tour."

CSSR PREMIER STROUGAL ENDS VISIT TO JAPAN

OW161218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 16 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, November 16 (XINHUA)--The joint communique issued today by visiting Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira called for the promotion of cultural, academic and educational exchanges between the two countries, and the deepening of mutual understanding. The communique was made public at the end of Strougal's five-day visit to this country. In their talks yesterday, the two prime ministers agreed that the economic interflow between the two countries is "inadequate".

In an editorial on Strougal's visit, the Japanese paper ASAHI SHIMBUN pointed out that Strougal mainly wanted to strengthen long-term economic, scientific and technological cooperation with Japan and that Czechoslovakia could not hope to "overcome its difficulties without cooperation with the West."

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WANG YAOTING, TRADE DELEGATION DEPART INDIA

OW172111 Beijing XINHUA in English 2100 GMT 17 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA)--The Chinese trade delegation, led by Wang Yaoting, president of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, left New Delhi for home this morning, according to a dispatch from that city. It was seen off at the airport by H.S. Singhania, president of the Federation of India Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

The delegation arrived in Bombay on November 6, at the invitation of the Federation of India Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

Speaking at a reception given by the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the day of their arrival, Wang Yaoting expressed the wish for developing trade between the two countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. In his welcome address, Mr Ramakri, Shna Bajaj, president of the Indian Merchants Chamber, said that India's exports to China in the first 9 months of the current year had reached rs. 186 million as against rs. 19.3 million in 1977-78. He pointed out that the business community of India would like to expand trade between the two countries as rapidly as possible.

On November 9, the delegation was received by the commerce minister, Mr Hitendra Desai. The two sides discussed trade and other issues. Mr Desai emphasized that it was important to develop trade with China on mutually beneficial basis, particularly in view of the advantage of the geographical proximity of the two countries.

On November 10, the delegation attended the opening ceremony of the international trade fair of India. China had a pavilion in the fair.

On November 13, A.S. Gill, secretary of the Commerce Ministry, and important figures in trade circles had talks with the delegation on various problems of trade. Both sides expressed wishes for enlarging Indian-Chinese trade and discussed ways to achieve this end.

Members of the delegation visited many industrial establishments and met with many industrialists and businessmen in Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta. They were received warmly everywhere.

PRC, BANGLADESH SIGN CULTURAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT

OW171614 Beijing XINHUA in English 1552 GMT 17 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA)--An agreement on cultural cooperation between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh was signed here this afternoon. The agreement provides for exchanges and cooperation between the two countries in the fields of literature and art, education, science and technology, journalism, radio, television and film, and tourism and sports.

Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Bangladesh Foreign Minister Muhammad Shamsul Haq put their signatures to the instruments on behalf of their respective governments.

CHAIRMAN HUA GUOFENG MEETS YUGOSLAV DELEGATION

OW181524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 18 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA)--Hua Guofeng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier, had a cordial meeting with a delegation from the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. The group is led by Milka Planinc, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the L.C.Y. and president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia.

Present at the meeting were Ji Pengfei, vice-premier and head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Liu Xinquan, deputy head of the International Liaison Department. Also present were Yugoslav Ambassador to China and Mrs. Mirko Ostojic.

Chairman Hua hosted a dinner in honour of the Yugoslav comrades following the meeting. The delegation got back to Beijing this afternoon after visiting Chengdu and Guilin.

BAKARIC RECEIVES PRC SOCIAL SCIENCE ACADEMY DIRECTOR

OW170804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 17 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Belgrade, November 16 (XINHUA)--Vladimir Bakaric, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and member of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, received Hu Qiaomu, director of the Chinese Academy of Social Science, here today. They exchanged views over the development of the current world, the non-alignment movement and Sino-Yugoslavian relations.

ULANHU, PARTY DELEGATION CONTINUE VISIT TO ROMANIA

Visit to Heroes Monument

OW161642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 16 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Bucharest, November 16 (XINHUA)--The delegation of the Chinese Communist Party laid a wreath here this morning before the "Monument of Heroes in the Struggle for Liberty of the People and Homeland and for Socialism".

The delegation is led by Ulanhu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China. On the ribbon of the wreath was inscribed: "Eternal Glory to the Heroes Giving Their Lives for the Romanian People's Freedom, for Romania's Independence and for the Socialist Cause". Present on the occasion on the Romanian side were member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Minister of Machine-Building Industry Ioan Avram and deputy head of the Romanian Party's Foreign Relations Department Dumitru Turcus. Chinese Ambassador to Romania Chen Shuliang and Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu were also present.

Tour of Auto Plant

OW190310 Beijing XINHUA in English 0240 GMT 19 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Bucharest, November 18 (XINHUA)--A delegation of the Communist Party of China visited the "Red Flag" automobile plant and scenic spots in the Romanian major industrial city of Brasov between November 16 and 18.

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The delegation is led by Ulanhu, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The Chinese guests were accorded a warm welcome by the first secretary of the Brasov Municipal Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, Ioan Draghici.

ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY TO HOLD 12th NATIONAL CONGRESS

Plenary Meeting

OW180212 Beijing XINHUA in English 0146 GMT 18 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Bucharest, November 17 (XINHUA)--The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party held a plenary meeting today presided over by General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, according to press reports here. The plenary meeting unanimously endorsed a report on the party's work in the period between the 11th and 12th party congresses and on the party's future tasks. The report will be delivered at the forthcoming 12th National Congress.

The plenary meeting held that the Central Committee has fulfilled the tasks entrusted to it by the 11th Party Congress and its activities have ensured the realization of the targets of economic-social development and the implementation of Romania's foreign policy of peace and cooperation.

Beijing Reception

OW161608 Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 16 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 16 (XINHUA)--Romanian interim Charge d'Affaires Panait Lefter gave a reception today to celebrate the opening of the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

Among the guests were Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council and head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Qiao Shi, deputy head of the International Liaison Department, Liao Jingdan, deputy head of the C.P.C. Central Committee's Propaganda Department, Zhang Haifeng, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Situ Huimin, vice-minister of culture, and Lin Lin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

The wife of the Romanian ambassador to China, Mrs. Dumitrescu, was also present. Two Romanian documentary films were shown after the reception.

CCPCC Congratulatory Message

OW181706 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 18 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA)--The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party sent a message today, warmly congratulating the Romanian Communist Party on the convocation of its twelfth national congress to open tomorrow and wishing the congress a complete success. Full text of the message reads:

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party extends warm congratulations to the Romanian Communist Party on the successful convocation of its twelfth national congress, and, through the congress, pays high respect to all members of the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian people.

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The Romanian Communist Party is the most loyal defender of the fundamental interests of the Romanian people and the national independence and state sovereignty of Romania. The glorious Romanian Communist Party led the entire Romanian people in waging protracted and valiant struggles. It succeeded in winning the revolution for national and social emancipation and against imperialism and fascism, thus opening up a new era in the history of Romania and pushing constantly forward the cause of socialist construction.

The Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, integrating the universal theory of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice in the country, has formulated the line and general and specific policies of socialist construction and aroused the enthusiasm of the working class and the entire labouring people, thus bringing about a rapid development in all sectors of the national economy and constantly raising the standard of the people's material and cultural life. Today, Romania has become a socialist country with modern industry and agriculture and advanced science and culture. The Romanian Communist Party has won the extensive support and praise of the people of various countries by resolutely opposing imperialism's power politics and policy of giving orders, by supporting the just struggles of the oppressed nations and people and by making positive contributions to the revolutionary cause of people throughout the world.

We are overjoyed to see that you have achieved great successes in fulfilling the various fighting tasks set by the party's eleventh national congress. The new five-year plan and the directive about the long-range plan up to 1990 to be discussed and approved by the congress unfold brilliant prospects for a free and dignified Romania. We heartily wish you greater successes in your new march.

During the war years and in the time of socialist construction, the two parties and two peoples of China and Romania have always sympathized with each other, given support and encouragement to each other and established a profound revolutionary friendship and extremely good cooperative relations. Our relations of friendship and cooperation are built on a basis of independence, equality and mutual respect and can stand any test.

The exchange of visits by the top leaders of our two parties last year is of historic significance and has ushered in a new stage in our relations of friendship and cooperation and brought about an all-round development of bilateral cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and technical and scientific fields. The Communist Party of China and the Chinese people will, as in the past, unite with the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian people and fight and march side by side with them in the common cause of building socialism and in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and for the maintenance of world peace and for the progress of mankind.

May the 12th National Congress of the Romanian Communist Party be a complete success!
May the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the Communist parties and the peoples of China and Romania last forever!

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER HE YING ON PRC POLICY ON MIDDLE EAST

LD191021 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 11 Nov 79 p 16 LD

[Fathi Sharif interview with PRC Vice Foreign Minister He Ying in Kuwait--date not given]

[Excerpt] Before I began my dialog with He Ying, I heard him say: First of all, allow me to express China's attitude toward the great Arab nation, some of whose countries I am now visiting. This nation has made great contributions to mankind's civilization and the Arab people have participated in, and markedly contributed to, the struggle against imperialism and hegemony and for freedom and independence.

In China's view, the Middle East is regarded as an important and strategic area because it is the link connecting Europe, Asia and Africa. The gulf area is rich in oil and petrodollar resources. Therefore, these states constitute the main flank for Europe. If Europe is now the center of conflict between the two superpowers, the Middle East is nevertheless of great significance to them in their conflict over Europe.

For this reason, China is watching with interest the strong conflict that is raging between the two superpowers in this area and in Africa, particularly in the gulf and Red Sea areas, reflecting these powers' policy of expansion and hegemony.

I asked He Ying: in view of your interest in the conflict between the two superpowers, does your visit to a number of the area's states at this stage have any relationship with the recent developments in the area? [He replied]: Through our relations with the area's states, we seek to promote cooperation and friendship between China and the Arab countries. The five principles of peaceful coexistence and the interests of the area's peoples constitute the basis of this cooperation, and also the real meaning of these relations. We do not seek hegemony or domination and all of us resist these policies because it is in the interest of the Arab and Chinese peoples to confront these foreign interventions and to struggle jointly for the preservation of their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

I have visited Somalia, the Sultanate of Oman, Cairo, North Yemen and Lebanon. My meetings with the officials of these countries were positive and extremely fruitful. In Lebanon, I met with Yasir 'Arafat. I had important talks. The contacts centered mainly on the current Arab developments and all aspects of the Middle East crisis and the Chinese role which can make a positive contribution. The discussions also dealt with wider fields for strengthening the bilateral relations between China and the area's states.

[Question] Can I learn the results of your contacts with the Palestinian leaders?

[Answer] We have emphasized to the PLO and the officials in the Arab countries the Chinese policy regarding these issues: We strongly support the Palestinian people's struggle to regain their legitimate rights, including their right to establish their own independent state. We also support the Arab states in liberating their occupied territories. We consider it necessary to achieve a just and comprehensive peace through solving the Palestinian problem. We denounce the Zionist policy of aggression and expansion and we believe that the conflict between the two superpowers--the United States and the Soviet Union--increases tension in the area. We also oppose their interference in the internal affairs of the area's states.

[Question] In your view, what is the just and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian problem and the Middle East crisis?

[Answer] In our opinion, the solution lies in the unity of the Arab and Palestinian ranks and in the perseverance of, and coordination among, the Palestinians.

[Question] You are aware that the crisis involves other parties and forces which support these parties. How can an agreement be reached that will allow all these parties to achieve a solution?

[Answer] We cannot impose a specific solution on the Arab countries. We believe, however, that the Arab countries must beware the plots of the big powers which seek to create divisions and disputes among these countries.

[Question] It is known that China has not yet approved Security Council Resolution 242. Do you think that the Palestinian issue and the Middle East crisis should be put before the United Nations again? If these issues are submitted on the basis of amending Resolution 242 what would China's attitude be?

[Answer] We have not approved of the said resolution because it regards the Palestinians as refugees. China's representative at the United Nations or the Security Council is instructed to adhere to this stand but if the resolution is amended, then we will adopt a different stand.

[Question] Do you believe that an American-Palestinian dialog would bring us nearer to a solution to the Palestinian issue?

[Answer] We respect what the Palestinians opt for. If the Palestinian people and their representatives believe such a dialog would be conducive to a solution, we would not stand against it because what interests us is the Palestinian people's interests and their return to their homeland. China does not interfere in Palestinian affairs. We also do not oppose the Palestinian-Soviet relationship.

[Question] Are you giving military equipment to the PLO at present?

[Answer] We have been giving military and material aid to the Palestinians and we will continue to do so but within our limited capabilities. We support the Palestinian people's armed struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

[Question] Do you see any possibilities for a new war in the area in light of the continuous Israeli aggression against south Lebanon and the Palestinian camps?

[Answer] I cannot say something definite about this at present but I warn the Arab states against the schemes that are being contrived by the big powers. However, should Israel continue to adhere to its policy of aggression and expansion, that could bring more tension and clashes to the area.

[Question] Does China have a specific view for finding a solution to the Lebanese problem, particularly the problem of south Lebanon?

[Answer] During my visit to Lebanon, I met with the senior officials there and explained China's viewpoint regarding the situation in Lebanon. China emphasizes the need to preserve Lebanon's independence, stability and territorial integrity.

[Question] What is your opinion about the recent events in Iran and the U.S.-Iranian crisis in light of the occupation of the U.S. Embassy and the detention of the Americans there?

[Answer] We have good relations with Iran and we look forward to strengthening these relations. We regard the events there as internal matters.

[Question] It appears to many political analysts that your real conflict is now more with the Soviet Union than with the United States. How long will this conflict, which has had a negative effect on international socialism and the Third World states, continue?

[Answer] The relationship between China and the Soviet Union was very good. Both countries were leaders of the socialist camp. But after Stalin's death, Khrushchev pursued a revisionist line and gradually transformed a great socialist state into an imperialist state which did not treat us as equals and which is now trying to dominate us and impose its will on us. At the beginning, the dispute was ideological but it later developed into an attempt to dominate our people. We oppose such domination. I can give you examples that are clear to us like what has happened in Angola, Ethiopia, South Yemen, Afghanistan and Cuba. All this confirms that the Soviet Union assumes an offensive stand against world states' people and world peace.

[Question] How does China view the two superpowers' attitude toward a solution to the Middle East crisis?

[Answer] Basically, we oppose the Soviet-American policy of hegemony and attempts to dominate. We also oppose these two powers' interferences in the internal affairs of the area's countries. The recent events in the Middle East have proved the failure of the two powers' policy and their inability to find a solution to this crisis. If these two powers are now adopting a hostile stand toward peace, this is due to the conflict between them to dominate, especially now that the Soviet might in the area has increased, hence putting the Soviet Union in an offensive position and the United States in a defensive position.

[Question] A final question. Can you explain to us the dimensions of the new post-Mao Chinese trend and the political ideas you are adopting as you are proceeding along the path of modernization and change?

[Answer] The modernization of agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology was the aspiration of Chairman Mao and Chou Enlai and the strong and definite desire of all nationalities. Such modernization is compatible with the basic interests of the Chinese people as a whole. The plan was propounded by Chairman Mao but it was deferred because of sabotage by Lin Biao and his notorious gang of four. After crushing this gang, we were able to embark on implementing this plan. To achieve this modernization, we basically rely on ourselves but we must learn and import advanced science and technology and good administrative expertise from the world. We also welcome employment of foreign capital on the basis of mutual benefit and provided it does not harm China's independence and sovereignty. Independence and initiative do not signify a closed-door policy. Our acceptance of foreign capital and modern technology must be based on mutual interests and on expediting modernization of the basic sectors of national economy and defense.

[Question] But there are different interpretations regarding the changes in China's policy and national economy?

[Answer] We are now working to rectify some distorted ideas. I have noticed that some people believe that China has changed its policy and is proceeding toward capitalism. There are those who say that there is a campaign against Chairman Mao inside China.
[paragraph continues]

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We would like to tell you, however, that China adheres to the four principles--that is, it adheres to Marxism-Leninism and Chairman Mao's Thoughts, which are our banner and line. We also adhere to the socialist system and to proletarian dictatorship and will not change to capitalism. I will sum up our foreign policy thus: resistance and hegemony, defense of world peace and cooperation with all the peoples of the world.

NEW IRANIAN CABINET WITHOUT PRIME MINISTER ANNOUNCED

OW161522 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 16 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Tehran, November 16 (XINHUA)--A new Iranian cabinet list without a prime minister was announced here this morning by newly appointed spokesman Hassan Habibi who is also minister of culture and high education.

The new cabinet is now responsible to the Revolutionary Council.

Among the new ministers are: Abolhassan Bani Sadr, minister of economy and finance and supervisor of the Foreign Ministry; Hasan 'Abbasi, minister of energy; and Hashemi Rafsanjani, interior minister. The Justice Ministry is under the leadership of a three-member committee consisting of representative of the Revolutionary Council Hossain Beheshti, the president of the high state office and the president of the supreme court of justice.

Defence Minister Mostafa Chauran, Minister of Oil 'Ali Akbar Mo'Infar and National Guidance Minister Naser Minatchi were ministers in the former Bazargan cabinet and they retain the same posts in the new cabinet.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN U.S.-IRANIAN RELATIONS NOTED

President Carter's Speech

OW171300 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1458 GMT 16 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 16 Nov--According to a report from Washington, U.S. President Carter said on 15 November the Iranian authorities are "fully responsible for" the safety of the detained personnel of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

President Carter mentioned the Iranian Muslim students holding U.S. Embassy personnel as hostages while addressing a conference of the American Federation of Labor. He said it was rare that the government of one country connived at and even encouraged the invasion of another country's official mission enjoying diplomatic immunity. He added, "This is an act of terror far beyond the scale of international law and diplomatic custom." He emphasized: "They must understand that the United States will not bow to either international terror or blackmail."

Carter also said: "In this crisis, it is necessary to be firm and exercise restraint."

REUTER reported: This is "the strongest statement" Carter has made since the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Iran and the detention of its embassy personnel.

After President Carter ordered the freezing of Iran's official assets in the United States on 14 November, officials of the U.S. Treasury Department announced on 15 November that Iran's bank deposits used to support the life of its diplomats and students in the United States will be defrozen and other official deposits will remain frozen.

According to other reports, the two special envoys who were sent by the United States to Iran but are in Turkey left Istanbul for home on 15 November as instructed by President Carter.

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Khomeyni on Freezing Assets

OW171302 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1552 GMT 16 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 16 Nov--Tehran: According to a report by the Persian news agency on 15 November, Iranian religious leader Khomeyni, in denouncing the U.S. Government for freezing Iran's assets in the United States, described this as "robber's" act. In a talk in Qom, he said: "Just like a robber, they (Americans) are plundering and freezing our assets."

The Iranian radio also reported on 15 November that Khomeyni has canceled all appointments for the next 3 weeks because he feels "slightly tired and unwell."

Release of Blacks, Women

OW171900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 17 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA)--Iranian religious leader R. Khomeyni today ordered the Muslim students occupying the U.S. Embassy in Tehran to hand over the black and women hostages whose spying is not proved to the Iranian Foreign Ministry so that they may be immediately expelled from Iran, according to reports from Tehran.

Iran radio broadcast the order which was included in a message Khomeyni addressed to religious leader Eslam Musavi Khoini who is leading the occupation of the embassy. Referring to the other hostages, Khomeyni said that they will remain under arrest, "until Mohammed Reza Pahlavi is returned to be tried and until he has returned all that he has plundered", and "until the American Government acts according to the wish of the nation (Iran)."

In recent days, tens of thousands of Iranian students and workers held demonstrations in Tehran shouting slogans "Down with America" and demanding boycott of U.S. goods. Some Muslim students have vowed harsher measures against the U.S. hostages if the shah is moved to any country.

Tehran press also reported today that president of assembly of experts H. Montazeri yesterday attacked the Arab states for their "passivity" in face of the current campaign "launched against Iran by American imperialism". Addressing a large gathering at the Tehran University, he accused Arab oil-producing states of refusing to respond to Iran's appeal to stop the oil flow to the United States.

Iran stopped oil flow to the U.S. since November 13 and has urged Arab oil-producing states to do so.

XINHUA CITES AP ON CUBAN ENSLAVEMENT OF ANGOLAN CHILDREN

OW160450 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1743 GMT 13 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 13 Nov--Jonas Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, said in New York that Cuba had shipped tens of thousands of Angolan children to Cuba to cut sugarcane, pursuing a neocolonial slave system, according to AP.

He pointed out that in the past 4 years, about 6,000 Angolan children from 7 to 15 years of age had been shipped to Cuba for 10 to 15 years of ideological indoctrination, "thus becoming the victims of the most vicious cultural imperialism of modern times." He said: "As a matter of fact, these children are being abused as laborers in the sugarcane fields, laboring under extremely inhumane conditions." He said: These children were taken away from their unwilling parents. He held that the purpose of Cuba "is to make our (Angolan) next generation forget about their own culture. The Cubans are destroying our culture."

Savimbi also said: "The Cubans are committing the most atrocious, terroristic and barbarous crimes against our people every day" and "the occupation troops are destroying Angola."

CUBA REPORTEDLY RELEASES 400 POLITICAL PRISONERS

OW050756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 5 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Havana, November 4 (XINHUA)--The Cuban Government has recently released 400 political prisoners, according to press reports here today.

The government reached an agreement with the representatives of the overseas Cubans' community after a discussion with them on the release of political prisoners held here last year; 3,600 political prisoners have been set free since the beginning of this year.

It was reported that the plan to release political prisoners announced by President of the State Council Fidel Castro last December has now been accomplished.

BOLIVIA'S NATUSCH TO GIVE UP PRESIDENCY

OW161912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 16 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 16 (XINHUA)--Alberto Natusch, Bolivia's self-appointed president since the coup of November first, has decided to give up the presidency as the country's armed forces and congress have agreed to oust him from power, Bolivia's Minister of Defence Oscar Larrain announced today, according to a report from La Paz. He said that "obstacles to solve the political crisis have been overcome". A new government would be organized and a new president appointed by the congress, he added.

Since he came to power two weeks ago, Natusch has met with strong opposition from many political parties, trade unions, the Catholic church and part of the military. To press for his resignation, the Bolivian Workers' Centre has organized a week-long strike, and the students have held demonstrations. The Nationalist Revolutionary Movement, the left-wing Nationalist Revolutionary Movement, the Christian Democratic Party and the Socialist Party have unanimously agreed to his ouster. Former President Walter Guevara has remained underground after being toppled by the coup.

To solve the political crisis, representatives of the congress, the Workers' Centre and the military began to meet on November 12. The congress and the Workers' Centre unanimously agreed that Natusch must give up the presidency and that the congress' right to choose a new president must be respected. The military, however, proposed the formation of a new military-civilian junta represented by the congress, the Workers' Centre and the military, and insisted on Natusch's maintaining the presidency. The Workers' Centre yesterday reiterated its rejection of the idea of a triumvirate and reaffirmed that only the congress could appoint a new president. Congressman Marco Comie who participated in the negotiations said that representatives of the military yesterday evening finally agreed to "any solution" that does not include Natusch or Guevara.

Gueiler Assumes Presidency

OW170822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0816 GMT 17 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA)--The Bolivian Congress unanimously elected its speaker Lidia Gueiler as the president of the country for a one-year term, ending 16-days of turmoil in Bolivia, following a coup by Colonel Alberto Natusch, according to a report from La Paz. Mrs Gueiler, 51, is the first woman to become the president of the country. She had been a congresswoman for more than two decades.

Before the new president was sworn in, Alberto Natusch announced his resignation in a televised message.

A Western news agency report quoted Bolivian military sources as saying that congressional and Roman Catholic church leaders had negotiated with representatives of the armed forces for a settlement including Natusch's resignation in exchange for congress prohibiting Guevara from regaining the presidency.

Commenting on the situation in Bolivia, U.S. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said that the latest development indicated an apparently favourable turn of events which promised to restore constitutional processes in Bolivia. If a constitutional government took office, the United States would renew its aid to Bolivia, he declared.

MEXICAN WEEKLY ON USSR INFILTRATING S. AMERICA

OW181310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 18 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Mexico City, November 17 (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union is bolstering Cuba's military strength, so as to serve its infiltration in and control of Latin America, the Mexican weekly IMPACTO exposes in an article in its latest issue. The Soviet Union has constantly provided Cuba with all kinds of heavy weapons, tanks, artillery and aircraft, and sent personnel there to conduct military training. These facts show that the "Soviet Union wants Cuba to become its military fortress and a military power", the article says. The Soviets are sending arms and ammunition to Cuba, needed for Soviet occupation of Latin America. Cuba is a Soviet "colony" in the Western Hemisphere" and "an obedient satellite", it adds. It stresses that the Soviet Union is making use of Cuba as a vanguard for carrying out its strategy in Latin America, a strategy for defeating the U.S. through subversion and then occupation of the Latin American countries.

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After citing the facts of recent Russian and Cuban infiltration and subversion in Latin America, the article says that the countries there are seeing more and more clearly the Russian and Cuban threat and are determined to resist their infiltration and subversion.

NICARAGUAN NEWS AGENCY TO STRENGTHEN TIES WITH PRC

OW150848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 15 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Managua, November 13 (XINHUA)--"We sincerely hope to strengthen the new relations of friendship and cooperation between Nicaragua and China," said Carlos Garcia, general director of the NEWS AGENCY OF NEW NICARAGUA, in an interview with XINHUA today.

"This is the general policy of the Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Government and the Sandinist National Liberation Front", he emphasized.

He expressed his thanks for the support which the Chinese people gave the Nicaraguan people during their struggle against the dictator Somoza.

He said that the Nicaraguan news agency would join the international press community, and expressed the hope that the cooperation between the two countries in news reporting would be further promoted.

LI QIANG ATTENDS CANADIAN AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

OW091652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 9 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA)--A reception marking the exchange of notes on the renewal of the trade agreement and the signing of the protocol on economic cooperation between the Governments of Canada and China was given here today by the Canadian ambassador, Mr. A.R. Menzies. Among the guests were Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang, who recently went to Ottawa for this purpose, and members of industrial, economic and trade circles. Also present were members of the Canadian Embassy and visiting Canadian businessmen.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES LEGAL STATUS OF CRIMINALS

HK130731 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Oct 79 p 4 HK

[Article by Li Buyun and Xu Bing: "On the Legal Status of Criminals in Our Country"]

[Text] Educating and reforming criminals is an important task of our political and judicial work. To do this task well, it is necessary for us to study the legal status of criminals.

The study of the legal status of criminals inevitably involves the question of whether or not criminals are citizens. Some people equate "citizens" with "people," thinking that criminals who have been deprived of their political rights belong to the category of "enemy" and are therefore not citizens; some people think that all those who have committed crimes and have been convicted are "targets of dictatorship" and are not citizens. To them criminals, particularly those who have been deprived of their political rights, are no longer "citizens" but are merely "nationals." We think these views are not appropriate.

Nowadays, due to differences in political systems, national conditions and the historical evolution of separate legal systems, different countries in the world have different applications and interpretations of the concepts of people, citizens and nationals in their constitutions and laws. For example, in the Soviet Union, all those who possess the nationality of that country are the "citizens" of the Soviet Union; in Japan, all those who possess the nationality of that country are "nationals"; in the United States, all those who are native-born and possess the nationality of that country are "citizens" and all those who are born in its related territories (now mainly referring to the eastern Samoa Islands) and possess the nationality of that country are "nationals."

In our country, the implications of "people," "nationals" and "citizens" can only be applied and interpreted in the light of our present Constitution and law. The term "people" refers to the opposite of "enemy" and has different implications in different historical periods. In our present Constitution and law we sometimes also use this concept when it is necessary to strictly distinguish between people and enemy. But it is a political term rather than a legal term. Similarly, the term "nationals" does not apply to those who enjoy legal rights and duties. This concept is also used in our present Constitution and law, but chiefly in the economic field. For example, we have "national economy," "national income," "national distribution," "national economic plan" and so on. In our Constitution and law the concept of "citizens" is a special legal term referring to those who enjoy certain rights, undertake certain duties and possess a certain legal status. All those who possess the nationality of our country are citizens of our country; all Chinese citizens enjoy certain rights and must discharge certain duties; and all their rights are protected by law. Chinese citizens who have committed crimes still possess the Chinese nationality, still have certain rights and duties and are still the citizens of our country.

If people think that all criminals or those who have been deprived of their political rights are not citizens, then Chapter 3 of the PRC Constitution, that is, "The Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens," and all other provisions of law concerning citizen rights and duties are not applicable to them. For example, the criminal law of our country clearly stipulates that one of the tasks of the criminal law is to "protect all the legitimate private property of the citizens, the right of person, the democratic rights and other rights of citizens" (Article 2). If criminals were not citizens, they would be subjected to indignities and physical harm and their property would be arbitrarily confiscated and illegally occupied and no one would be called to account legally for doing this. Obviously, this is unreasonable. In short, according to the provisions of our present Constitution and law, criminals are also citizens and possess the status of citizens. [paragraph continues]

Criminals are just citizens who have committed crimes. Of course, they are different from other law-abiding citizens. The fundamental difference lies in their rights and duties.

Some people think that citizens who have committed crimes no longer have any rights and duties. This view is incorrect. No one can live without rights. All rights are stipulated by law and can only be realized with the protection of the law. Otherwise, rights of any kind can only be empty talk. All human behavior is kept within bounds by the law. The so-called legitimate acts are those which people are entitled to perform according to law, and the so-called illegitimate acts are those which people are not entitled to perform according to law. The existence of human life is itself a demonstration of rights; to be sentenced to death is to be deprived of the right to live. As long as a criminal is not sentenced to death, his right to live is recognized. As long as he is given the right to live, he must also be provided with other rights for maintaining his survival. For example, he must be given the right to obtain the means of livelihood and the right of personal safety or else he will not be in a position to enjoy the right to live.

Criminals have certain rights and must fulfill certain duties. They must strictly carry out all the bounden duties of Chinese citizens. In addition, they are also duty-bound to submit themselves to supervision and observe the discipline of reform through labor. A criminal becomes a criminal chiefly because he has not properly carried out the bounden duties of citizens. To impose a penalty on him means to use compulsory means to make him undergo reform through labor so that he may gradually be transformed into a citizen who can consciously carry out a citizen's duties..

Some people think that although criminals have no rights, they should be given humanitarian treatment. This view is also incorrect. Humanitarianism is a category of ethics and does not have any legal effect. If we talk about humanitarianism in a general and abstract way, the judicial functionaries may apply humanitarianism to the criminals at their discretion. Furthermore, since different people may interpret humanitarianism in different ways, its enforcement can be quite flexible. Therefore, only by changing the humanitarian treatment of criminals into concrete legal rights to be enjoyed by the criminals and giving these rights the protection of law can revolutionary humanitarianism be really achieved. Our criminal law and the law of criminal procedure already included this content.

Some people think that criminals do not enjoy any political rights while serving their sentences. This view is incorrect. Article 52 of our criminal law stipulates: "Counterrevolutionaries should be additionally deprived of their political rights. If necessary, criminals who seriously disrupt social order may also be deprived of their political rights." Therefore, only two kinds of criminals can be deprived of their political rights; other criminal offenders still maintain their political rights. Very few criminals in our country are deprived of their political rights. Generally speaking, those who commit crimes that are in the nature of contradictions between the enemy and ourselves are deprived of their political rights; those criminals whose crimes are in the nature of contradictions among the people enjoy political rights. On 16 April 1957, the Supreme People's Procuratorate pointed out in its "Reply on the Question of Whether or Not the Accused Has Any Political Rights During His Probational Period and Other Questions": "An accused whose sentence of imprisonment is suspended by the people's court should enjoy political rights unless the original sentence has deprived him of such rights."

The rights of person are also the important rights of criminals. Criminals who are sentenced to imprisonment are deprived of the right of personal freedom; criminals who are sentenced to detention and put under surveillance have been deprived of part of their right of personal freedom. However, the right of personal freedom is only part of the rights of person. With the exception of the right of personal freedom, criminals are not deprived of their rights of person and should be protected. In Chapter 4 of the specific provisions of our criminal law, entitled "Acts Against the Personal and Democratic Rights of Citizens," the provisions on protecting a citizen's right of person are in principle applicable to all criminals. For example, the object of "anyone" who "commits voluntary homicide," is "guilty of manslaughter," "commits intentional assault and battery" and "unintentionally causes injury to another person" referred to in these articles includes criminals. Article 138 of the criminal law stipulates: "It is strictly forbidden to bring false charges against the cadres and masses by any means whatsoever. Whoever brings false charges against another person (including a convict in prison) is to be punished according to the nature, seriousness, consequences and criterion of imposing penalties." It is wrong for people to think it is all right to bring false charges against criminals. To stress that criminals are no exception, this article specially points out that a "person" who is falsely charged also includes "a convict." This is absolutely necessary. Article 136 of the criminal law stipulates: "It is strictly forbidden to extort a confession by torture. A state functionary who extorts a confession by torture will be sentenced to detention or imprisonment for not more than 3 years. If corporal punishment is used with the result that the person is disabled, the person responsible will be charged with injury and severely punished." This insures that certain personal rights of criminals will not be infringed upon.

Criminals not only enjoy the political and personal rights of citizens, but they also have extensive rights in many areas such as economy, culture, marriage and family. Article 9 of the PRC Constitution stipulates: "The country protects the ownership of a citizen's lawful income, savings, houses and other means of livelihood." This article is also applicable to criminals. Any act which encroaches upon the criminals' personal property and means of livelihood is a violation of the law. In grave cases the offender should be punished according to law. Criminals also have the right to education. Prisons and reform-through-labor organs have the duty to organize the criminals to study politics, culture, science and technology. Many criminals break the law because they do not pay attention to studies and are used to wasting time. To change their bad habits, we must let them study. Furthermore, the marriage and family of criminals should also be protected by the laws of our country. In Chapter 7 of our criminal law, entitled "Acts Against Marriage, Family," the provisions on punishing anyone who "commits bigamy," "abducts male or female minors under 14 years of age," "mistreats another member of his family," "refuses to foster" and other criminal acts are also applicable to the criminals.

There is one more important point to be mentioned. Article 4 of our law of criminal procedure stipulates: "All citizens are equal in the application of the law." "All citizens" here should include the criminals; the legal principle of "all are equal before applicable laws" should also be true for criminals. Therefore, unless a criminal has been deprived of certain rights, he should be given the same protection as other citizens.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES APPLICATION OF PENALTIES

HK140819 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 79 p 3 HK

[Article by Tang Zongyao and Sun Xian: "Light Sentence, Remission of Sentence and Exemption From Punishment in the Meting Out of Penalties"]

[Text] When one commits a crime, one is liable to punishment. The people's court of justice determines the penalty for an offender by looking at the facts and taking the law as the criterion. This means measuring or meting out a penalty. [paragraph continues]

Giving a light sentence, the remission or mitigation of a sentence or exemption from punishment is an important aspect of imposing appropriate penalties on offenders. Imposing a light sentence means imposing a relatively light penalty within the limits laid down in the criminal law. Remitting or mitigating a sentence means imposing a penalty below the minimum punishment provided by the law. Exempting one from punishment means not punishing one for one's crime. For example, the criminal law stipulates that a person guilty of a certain offense may be sentenced to imprisonment from 3 to 10 years. If a light sentence is imposed on him, he may be sentenced to a prison term of 5, 4 or 3 years, but not less than 3 years. If his sentence is mitigated, he may be sentenced to a prison term from 6 months to not more than 3 years or even to lighter punishment such as detention or public surveillance. If he is exempted from punishment, he is no longer liable for the crime and is free from criminal sanction.

The "Criminal Law of the PRC" has laid down in detail and provisions according to which a light sentence may be imposed, a sentence mitigated or a punishment exempted. Serious application of these provisions is conducive to the struggle against crime.

For example, voluntary surrender is a major way in which an offender admits his crime and shows his repentance. Generally, such a person is less dangerous and can be easily reformed. Therefore, our country's criminal law stipulates: "Offenders who voluntarily surrender will be dealt with leniently. Those guilty of light offenses will be given light sentences or be exempted from punishment. Those guilty of more serious offenses will also be given light sentences or exempted from punishment if they produce evidence of meritorious service." If an offender who has been arrested makes a clean breast of his crimes or, in addition to his honest confession, informs against his accomplices or gives clues for investigation and helps the judicial organ in solving a case, he may be given a light sentence or his punishment reduced or waived although he had not surrendered voluntarily. These provisions play a tremendous role in encouraging offenders to surrender voluntarily and render meritorious service, in dividing the offenders more effectively and in reducing the difficulties which an investigation organ may meet in solving a case.

The criminal law stipulates that when a person exceeds the limits of necessity in taking rightful defense and taking an emergency measure and causes unnecessary harm his "penalty may be mitigated or waived according to the situation." This is because the purpose of such rightful defense and emergency measure is to protect the interests of the state and the collective and to protect the citizens' legitimate rights. Therefore, a person cannot be punished if his rightful defense harms another person engaged in an illegal action or if his emergency measure harms a third person. However, he should be held legally responsible for his act if this harm exceeds the limits of necessity. The limits of necessity mean, in the case of rightful defense, the harm done to an assailant and appropriate measures taken against an assailant's illegal action; emergency measures mean the harm done to a third person without exceeding the interests protected by law. Because the harm exceeding the limits of necessity is done while defending one's rightful and legal interests, the law stipulates that the penalty may be mitigated or waived according to the situation.

A would-be offender is one who prepares the instruments or conditions for committing a crime but has not yet caused direct, serious consequences. He is near the commission of a crime; but his act of preparing to commit a crime has not caused harm to the victim. This is different from the act of an accomplished offender who has achieved his goal of committing a crime. Our country's criminal law stipulates that: "Punishment for a would-be offender may be lighter than that for an accomplished offender and may be mitigated or waived. An attempted offender is one who has not carried out the crime due to external factors independent of his will. [paragraph continues]

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According to the principle of giving punishment appropriate to the severity of a crime, the criminal law stipulates that punishment for an attempted offender may be lighter than that for an accomplished offender and may be mitigated. The criminal law also stipulates that the punishment may be mitigated or waived for an offender who voluntarily aborts a crime or voluntarily and effectively prevents the conclusion of a crime.

Apart from this, the criminal law stipulates that an offender or accomplice who is a deaf-mute or blind person or a teenager may receive a lighter or mitigated penalty or be exempted from punishment. Article 59 of our country's criminal law stipulates: "If criminal cases do not fall under the circumstances stipulated by the criminal law for reducing penalties and the lightest legal sentence is still too heavy based on the concrete condition of the case, then a punishment below the legal sentence may be imposed with the approval of the Judicial Committee of the people's court." This fully manifests the principle of seeking truth from facts and giving a punishment according to the severity of a crime as upheld in our country's criminal law.

VERDICTS OF SEVERE PUNISHMENT BY HANGZHOU COURT SUPPORTED

ZHEJIANG RIBAO Article

OW170426 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1316 GMT 16 Nov 79 OW

["Excerpts" of ZHEJIANG RIBAO commentator's article: "Severely Punish Criminals, Safeguard Social Order"--published in the 16 November RENMIN RIBAO]

[Text] Beijing, 16 November--The article says: Xiong Ziping, Xiong Beiping and the rest of a gang of utterly evil criminals guilty of rape and gang rape have been punished according to law as they deserve to the immense satisfaction of the people. This stern judgment by a people's court has demonstrated the mighty power of the socialist legal system and at the same time reflected the strong desire of the masses of the people to have the criminals severely punished in order to effectively safeguard social order. Good execution, good judgment!

Since the "gang of four" were smashed, we have dug out the root of social disturbances. Social order is maintained in urban and rural areas throughout the province, and the situation is encouraging. But this certainly does not mean that all will be peaceful and quiet from now on and that we can sit back and relax. The "two Xiong's" and their gang of criminals who have committed countless crimes and the counterrevolutionary sabotage and criminal cases frequently occurring in society, such as contacts with enemy agents, trouble-making, vengeful physical assaults, robberies at knife point, holdups and rapes, murders, burglaries, gambling and so forth are proof to the contrary. In our country, the landlords and rich peasants as classes have ceased to exist, and so have capitalists as a class. However, there still are counterrevolutionaries and enemy agents, criminals and degenerates of all kinds who seriously undermine social order and there are new exploiters including embezzlers and speculators. Some remnants of the "gang of four," a handful of unreformed landlords and rich peasants and remnants of other old exploiting classes will still cling to their reactionary stand and carry out political and economic activities against socialism. Though few in number, they have a rather enormous capacity for evil deeds, and their methods are more cunning, concealed and vicious. In view of this, we must keep clear-headed and must not slacken our vigilance or lower our guard. Our public security and judicial organs should repel "left" and right interferences, raise the iron fist of the dictatorship of the proletariat, deal telling blows at counterrevolutionary sabotage and criminal activities and effectively strengthen social order.

The laws passed by the second session of the Fifth NPC embody the will of the proletariat and the interests of the people. Now that we have laws, our public security and judicial personnel can rely on the masses and justly and boldly struggle against all the counter-revolutionaries and criminal offenders who undermine social stability and against other criminal activities. At the same time, we can effectively maintain normal socialist order according to law, protect the people's democratic rights and the safety of their lives and property and insure the smooth progress of the four modernizations. For a time, some counterrevolutionaries and criminals wildly blustered: Now "the public security organs have slackened their control, the courts are lenient in their judgments and we can take the opportunity to perform all the more ferociously." And they took the opportunity to provoke the dictatorship of the proletariat and to disturb and undermine normal social order and order in production and other work. Unless we deal telling blows at these criminal activities, we cannot safeguard the people's democracy and the four modernizations. We must resolutely consolidate and strengthen social order in accordance with the laws, decrees and regulations laid down by the state. We must deal telling blows precisely at the counterrevolutionaries who steal and collect intelligence and at counterrevolutionary groups, at the ringleaders who confuse and poison people's minds, stir up troubles and seriously disrupt social order, at the leaders who start free-for-alls and engage in gangster activities and at the criminals who are guilty of assault, murder, robbery, rape and embezzlement of public property as well as at fugitives who keep on committing crimes. Those who should be reeducated through labor must be reeducated through labor; those who should be arrested must be put under arrest; those who should be sentenced must be sentenced; and those who should be executed must be executed. We must not be softhearted.

We want to sternly warn the handful of counterrevolutionaries and criminals: Our dictatorship of the proletariat is solid. Whoever cares to come out into the open to engage in sabotage and trouble-making, no matter what methods he uses or how cleverly he hides himself, cannot in the end escape severe punishment by the law. Those who are on the verge of committing crimes should immediately wake up and rein in at the brink of the precipice. You must not erroneously estimate the situation and defy the law. Whoever dares violate socialist laws inevitably will come to a sad end, like the "two Zions."

JIEFANGJUN BAO Article

OW181120 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1317 GMT 17 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 17 November--JIEFANGJUN BAO today publishes a signed article by Liu Ying, "Severe Punishment Without Mercy Gives Immense Satisfaction to the People," which resolutely supports the verdicts of the Hangzhou Municipal Intermediate People's Court on the criminals Ziong Ziping and Ziong Beiping, who were guilty of the most heinous crimes.

The article points out: Whoever ignores the state laws and willfully defies justice will find no way to escape punishment by state laws. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat and after the smashing of the "gang of four," today "If a prince violates the law, he will be treated as a commoner for his crime" because everyone is equal before the law. The meaning of this is utterly unambiguous.

The article says: The functions of the people's public security organizations, procuratorates and courts (or of the army's defense units, procuratorates and courts) are to attack the enemy, punish the criminals and protect the people.

As the emphasis of the work of the whole party has been shifted to the four modernizations, our public security, procuratorate and court departments should do a still better job in performing their functions of attacking the enemy, punishing criminals and protecting the people in order to insure the shifting of the emphasis of the work of the whole party and serve the four modernizations. We should support the work of the public security organizations, the procuratorates and the courts and assist them in attacking counter-revolutionary sabotage and criminal activities to make our society more stable. Whoever thinks that the public security organizations, the procuratorates and the courts will not carry out their functions because the emphasis of work has been shifted to the four modernizations and that, therefore, we can defy the law is doomed to have his head broken and bloodied.

The article points out: It is an undeniably great error of judgment for some people to assume that the present time seems to be a lawless stage in which they can defy laws human and divine because the criminal law and other laws adopted by the second session of the Fifth NPC will not be enforced until 1 January next year. The judicial system does not come into existence just yet. When Lin Biao and the "gang of four" held sway, they undermined the judicial system, but following the smashing of the "gang of four" the judicial system was revived. There are imperfections in our judicial system, which need gradual improvement; however, no one should attempt to take advantage of such imperfections. A killer must pay with his own life. As for those who kill for revenge, who rob at knife point, who detain women for raping, who gather people for making trouble, who spread rumors and slander, who sell state and army secrets or who carry out other criminal activities, we will never tolerate them and our organizations under the dictatorship of the proletariat will never be so foolish as to sit idly by and watch the criminals run amok and defy the law until 1 January next year when they can begin to exercise their functions. The verdicts for the cases of the two Xiongs have clearly shown this point.

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE DISCUSSES POLITICAL QUESTIONS

HK161252 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Nov 79 p 3 HK

[Article by Guo Loji: "Political Questions Can Be Discussed"]

[Text] Lao Zhao: I get tremendous impressions after studying the "Report on the Work of the Government." People are very much concerned with the problem concerning "strengthening socialist democracy and the socialist legal system." One of the paragraphs is marvellous. Let me read it for you: "Within the ranks of the people, we must firmly implement the 'principle of three don'ts,' that is, don't pick on people, don't put political labels on people and don't wield big sticks, a principle repeatedly affirmed by Comrade Mao Zedong. We must encourage the free airing of views and strictly forbid the practice of making things tough for people who have voiced different opinions as well as any other form of repression or persecution." Thus the problem of "lingering fear" is solved. This is good tidings for our academic circles. From now on, there is good hope that a situation of letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend will be brought about. What do you think about it?

Da Sun: After a correct policy has been put forward, there is still a problem of implementing it. The policy of letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend was officially put forward by Comrade Mao Zedong in 1957 at the Supreme State Conference and at the CCP National Conference on Propaganda Work. After that, some people with different views were labeled "rightist elements." After 1957 the atmosphere of free discussion was not as lively as it had been before. [paragraph continues]

During the 10 years or so when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were running amuck, they wielded their big sticks to crush the hundred flowers and banned a hundred schools of thought. As a result, free discussion was entirely strangled. Although we have a correct policy, we have to exert our efforts to create conditions and promote its implementation.

Xiao Li: That's just the way it is. A teacher in our teaching group wrote an article with the purpose of exploring scientific socialism. He raised some questions in the hope that people would discuss them. Our leaders said that this was a political question and should not be discussed. It ran counter to the spirit of letting a hundred schools of thought contend, you know.

Lao Zhao: You raised a very important problem. It shows that while implementing the policy of letting a hundred schools of thought contend, we should draw a line of demarcation between political and academic questions. Academic questions should on no account be regarded as political questions.

Xiao Li: I have heard a lot of talk like that. But the problem remains unsolved. The demarcation line between political and academic questions is always blurred.

Da Sun: How should it be so? Let us study it again and see if a clear line can be drawn.

Lao Zhao: Political questions are always political questions and academic questions are always academic questions. Since they belong to two different concepts, they respectively reflect different things. The demarcation line should be clear. But some people mix them up.

Da Sun: I ask a question: Is political science a political or academic question? What do you think?

Lao Zhao: Political science is, after all, a kind of learning. Of course, it is an academic question.

Da Sun: But it deals with politics and talks about politics from beginning to end. How could you say that it is not a political question? Scientific socialism is an important content of the political science of Marxism. It is very difficult to simply regard it as an academic question.

Xiao Li: You are right. It is not easy to draw the demarcation line.

Da Sun: Since Lao Zhao pays attention to concept, let us discuss it. According to logic, political and academic questions belong to an overlapping concept and they partly coincide. Political questions carry within themselves academic questions and vice versa. Like political science and jurisprudence, they are both political and academic questions.

Lao Zhao: Apart from that, a clear demarcation line can be drawn in most cases.

Xiao Li: Facts are the most convincing things. Let us look at them. In 1957, many people with different views were labeled "rightists". In 1958, "white flags" were "uprooted" in the "debate on Red and expert." Some experts and professors with different academic viewpoints were "uprooted" as "white flags" from the rank of the masses. Even psychology was uprooted as a white flag. In 1959, scientists who doubted that the per mu yield of wheat would exceed tens of thousands of jin were criticized in the campaign of "anti-rightist opportunism." In those years silence reigned and everybody was cautious not to make any mistake.

In 1962, wrongly-handled cases in the movement were reexamined and rehabilitated. At that time a lesson was drawn: a demarcation line between political and academic problems should be drawn. What happened after that? Once political movements and academic criticism were carried out, the demarcation line became blurred again. The discussion on the subject of dividing one into two and combining two into one was at first regarded as an academic question. Afterwards, a gust of wind was suddenly stirred up. Some people said that the theory of combining two into one was the theoretical foundation of the theory of class conciliation, aiming at combining Marxism and revisionism into one. Thus it became a political question and no more discussion was allowed. Those comrades who maintained the theory of combining two into one came under political attack from all sides. Historical studies should be regarded as academic questions. Wu Han's "Hai Rui Dismissed From Office" was a drama with a historical theme in which the appraisal of honest and upright officials and the inheritance of morality and so on were involved. It should also have been an academic question. However, it was later alleged that the crucial point of "Hai Rui Dismissed From Office" was his being "dismissed from office," which aimed at "reversing the verdict" on Peng Dehuai. Without allowing any explanation, Wu Han was accused of committing "anti-party crimes." Do you think that the demarcation line between political and academic questions was clearly drawn in this matter?

Da Sun: Xiao Li, your continuous firing was hot enough but the percentage of hits was low.

Lao Zhao: Yes, you are right. Philosophy, history and so on are academic question, not political questions. The trouble is that they are all mixed up. So we must stress the importance of drawing a demarcation line.

Da Sun: How can they be mixed up? Academic questions and political questions were originally related. Some academic questions are at the same time also political questions. We have discussed that before. Some academic questions are not political questions themselves, but they are the theoretical basis of political questions. Philosophy is an academic question, because it is the study of world outlook and methodology. Different philosophical outlooks can lead to different political conclusions. Economics is an academic question, because it is the study of economic laws. Different economic opinions can lead to policy differences in actual work. Some academic questions are neither political questions themselves nor the theoretical basis of political questions, but they are in the service of politics, such as the study of history. Just now Xiao Li asked whether the notion that a mu of land can produce several tens of thousands of jin of wheat is actually a natural science question. If you say a mu of land cannot produce several tens of thousands of jin of wheat, this cannot be in the service of "leftist" politics, therefore it will be criticized in an "antirightist opportunist" movement. In short, political and academic questions are relative and can be transformed. Because of this, lines of demarcation are relative, and there is no absolute distinction. If we expect to draw clear lines of demarcation between political and academic questions before letting a hundred schools of thought contend, that will be very difficult.

Xiao Li: Because there are no clear lines of demarcation between political and academic questions, it was very difficult to let a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend in the past and it will also be very difficult to say what will happen in the future.

Lao Zhao: Your interpretation is incorrect. We must believe in the general and specific policies of the party. Da Sun said that the lines of demarcation between political and academic questions are relative, but there are still lines of demarcation. So long as we clearly draw the lines of demarcation, there is no problem in letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend.

Da Sun: On the question of whether or not the lines of demarcation can be clearly drawn, the views of the two of you differ greatly. However, there is one point in common. You both hold that letting a hundred schools of thought contend depends on drawing clear lines of demarcation between political and academic questions. One has noticed from facts that there are no clear lines of demarcation and because of this has no confidence in letting a hundred schools of thought contend. The other has emphasized from theory that lines of demarcation can be drawn and because of this holds that there is no problem in letting a hundred schools of thought contend. For a long time, many people have presented the question in this manner but are invariably unable to solve it. We must basically consider whether the method of presentation is correct or not.

La Zhao: Why is it incorrect? This is what RENMIN RIBAO said: Please take a look. This is a copy of the 20 August issue, and here is the passage: "Lin Biao and the 'gang of four'... confused the lines of demarcation between artistic questions, academic questions and political questions, used this as an excuse to indiscriminately use the big stick and pin labels on people and created great confusion." And "in the last 2 years, we have spent a great deal of effort in bringing order out of chaos." How about that?

Da Sun: The method of presentation in the RENMIN RIBAO article can also be discussed. We cannot say that it cannot be changed because it appeared in print, nor can we say that it cannot be changed because it appeared in the press. I hold that bringing order out of chaos has not been extended to the essential points. What if lines of demarcation have been clearly drawn between political and academic matters? Does it not mean declaring that academic questions can be discussed and political questions cannot be discussed? Some comrades oppose the proposition "practice is the sole criterion of truth" and hold that discussing the criterion of truth is a political question and that we absolutely should not bring up or discuss this question. Why cannot political questions be discussed? Is it possible we can only discuss them in places far removed from politics? What is the "vital point" or "dismissal of Hai Rui"? If discussion had been allowed in the past and if Wu Han had been allowed to speak in his own defense, how could such a grave injustice have been created? Political questions, academic questions and all other questions should all be discussed. In this way even confusion in lines of demarcation also makes no difference. Therefore, to insure letting a hundred schools of thought contend, we cannot spend time and energy on lines of demarcation. This is what I meant just now when I said that although Xiao Li is strong in firepower, he still lacks accuracy. The correct method of presentation is: We must fully exercise freedom of speech and we must truly exercise freedom of speech.

Xiao Li: Your words have enabled me to suddenly see the light. That is certainly the case. In the past, the moment a certain question was declared a political question it was tantamount to depriving the right of everybody to speak and making the words of the "high official" final. To criticize a certain viewpoint or a certain person the question was raised to the level of politics, or as people frequently said, "the academic question is changed into a political question." In this way the moment the order was given, the bombardment would begin. This is the secret of making things hard for people. Why can't political questions be discussed? No one has given any proof, but it is more or less an unspoken code with us. This has become a great forbidden area. Now we must smash this forbidden area. If ours is democratic politics, discussion should be allowed. If discussion is not allowed, it is despotic politics.

Lao Zhao: Young man, don't get worked up. I advocate giving play to democracy and allowing people to speak out. However, I am of the opinion that political questions cannot be discussed. If everything can be discussed, won't things get into a mess?

Da Sun: Since you are in favor of bringing democracy into play, let's talk about political democracy. (I'm sorry, actually we have been discussing questions concerning politics.) It is your understanding that bringing democracy into play means letting people express their opinions. This is a popular viewpoint at present, but is that all socialist democracy means? I'm afraid not. Upright officials or sensible sovereigns in the feudal society would also allow others to speak, and this is what is meant by encouraging the free airing of views, looking into the secret anguish and practical difficulties of the people, collecting folksongs and accepting suggestions. Some bad officials and fatuous rulers did not want people to speak out at all; they even made it impossible for some to earn a bare living. Both letting people express opinions and not letting people do this point to the fact that autocrats had power over people's lives and property. Autocrats who let others air their views were enlightened autocrats, but such actions on their part did not change the nature of autocracy. In feudal society the monarch empowered officials to perform their duties while the ordinary people were entitled by the officials to do certain things. Usually the ordinary people did not have the right to express their views; when they did, it had to be given by some officials or the emperor. The slogan that all men are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, advanced by the bourgeoisie, signified another step forward for man in history. That is, people are born with the right to speak their minds. This right is not endowed on them by anyone else, and no one should deprive the people of it. The word "people" here actually refers to capitalists. The so-called human rights are, after all, the rights of the bourgeoisie, and such rights have not dropped out of the sky; instead, they resulted from the bourgeois revolution. The proletarian revolution can also be said to be aimed at "winning the right to democracy" (as mentioned in the "Communist Manifesto"). That means winning the people's right to become masters of society. The people are the masters of society, while state functionaries are public servants. It is the people that have given state functionaries power. Hence, Lao Zhao's viewpoint has reversed the relationship between the two. Is it not ridiculous if giving play to socialist democracy merely means public servants offering the masters of society the right to speak? If public servants had the power to let others express their views, it would follow that they also wielded the power to prohibit others from expressing their views. This is a kind of political thinking which is far more backward than the slogan which holds that all men are endowed by their creator with rights. Bringing socialist democracy into play does not mean public servants offering the masters of society the right to air their views. Conversely, it refers to the need for public servants to listen to what the masters of society have to say. The people must have the right to extensively express their opinions on all kinds of political issues and to unfold discussions. Just now we debated the questions of distinguishing between political and academic questions. The contention that it is necessary to draw a line of demarcation between these two categories of questions implies that discussions can only be conducted on academic questions and not on political ones. My opinion is the very opposite. I think that we need to discuss political questions more than any other questions simply because they are political. Furthermore, all our people must be allowed to participate in such discussions. Usually it is for specialists and scholars to discuss academic problems. However, political discussions must involve the people, for they concern the vital interests of the people.

Certainly we can limit the scope of participants in discussions on political questions according to the different natures of the questions. Some questions can be discussed inside the party, some at meetings and some in the press. [paragraph continues]

Nevertheless, we must never try to create a situation in which a decision on certain political questions is made by leading cadres before certain discussions are held, turning such discussions merely into an opportunity for others to learn about the decision, grasp it and voice their warm support for it with one voice. Discussions become meaningless if people are not allowed to air divergent opinions. Such discussions defeat the purpose of holding them.

Xiao Li: In the past, participants in certain discussions were denied not only the freedom of voicing their views, but also the freedom of keeping silent. During the movement to "criticize Deng Xiaoping and beat back the right deviationist wind of reversing correct decisions, everyone was made to openly take a stand and whoever refused to do so would be subjected to a "debate." Why should any "debate" be imposed on people who preferred to remain silent? In Beijing University here, even people who had fallen ill and were hospitalized were not exempted from publicly committing themselves. One of my teachers was dismissed simply because he failed to clarify his position on the movement.

Da Sun: That was a discussion without freedom of speech. "Freedom" is a word denoting a precious idea. However, some people have a prejudice. Whenever the word "freedom" is mentioned, they attack it and equate it with "bourgeois liberalization." Why must we leave all "freedom" to the bourgeoisie? Lao Zhao is afraid that things will get out of hand if free discussions are allowed. I believe that this fear may have stemmed from the prejudice. It is written in black and white in the Constitution that the citizen enjoys the right to free speech, and does it not mean free discussion when many people gather and exercise this right to free speech? There can be no socialist democracy where there is no discussion on political questions. When it comes to drawing any line of demarcation, the most important thing is to draw a line of demarcation between action and thought. As far as ideology is concerned, anything, whether it is a political question, an academic question or anything else, may become a subject for discussion. As far as actions are concerned, they must all keep in line with the Constitution, the law and all our rules and regulations. Variety of thought and unity of action can complement each other. There was once an absurd phenomenon: We adopted a very stern attitude toward differences of opinion in the ideological sphere while showing excessive tolerance in penalizing trouble-makers and saboteurs.

Xiao Li: I agree with you. It is imperative to stress the importance of distinguishing between thought and action. So long as people do not take any action that contravenes the Constitution or the laws, they must be allowed to express all kinds of opinions on either political or academic subjects. Only when there is true freedom of speech can the policy of letting a hundred schools of thought contend...

Lao Zhao: Just a moment...did you say all kinds of opinion? Can we allow the airing of counterrevolutionary opinions? Can counterrevolutionaries be allowed to take part in our drive to create a situation in which a hundred schools of thought contend?

Da Sun: You are not yet able to draw the distinction between thought and action. Counter-revolutionaries are differentiated from all others by their counterrevolutionary acts.

Lao Zhao: Please say clearly what attitude you want to adopt toward counterrevolutionary discourses. And what will you do if someone makes a counterrevolutionary speech?

Da sun: The first thing to do is to make clear whether his speech is counterrevolutionary. We cannot regard opinions differing from our own opinions as counterrevolutionary ideas. I am resolutely opposed to any genuinely counterrevolutionary discourses. What shall we do when someone utters counterrevolutionary remarks? It is easy. Counter them with revolutionary ones, start up a debate with him and criticize him. We must not let counterrevolutionary discourses have their own way; we must not be indulgent toward them. However, we must not arrest people for that. Legal punishment is aimed at action, not thought. Those who make counterrevolutionary remarks are always in the extreme minority. Nevertheless, mishandling the problems caused by this extremely small number of people will make it impossible to protect the right of the majority of the people to freedom of speech. Facts have proved that turning thoughts and discourses into objects of punishment will easily lead to equating uncommon thoughts or discourses with counterrevolutionary ones, and also to the punishment of people who are circumspect and far-sighted and can think things out for themselves. During the period when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran amok, brainless people got their own way while men and women with brains like Zhang Zhixin were cruelly suppressed and even murdered. This was a disaster and a shame to our nation. We must never let such things happen again!

Xiao Li: Today's discussion has really taught me a lot. On many questions it has convinced me. Lao Zhao, how about you?

Lao Zhao: Me? Well, I have to think it over some more...

Da Sun: No need to make any decision, and nobody is required to declare his position on these questions. Anyhow, today we have had a discussion on political matters!

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION LOANS TO BE GRANTED ON TRIAL BASIS

OW181050 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1146 GMT 16 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 16 Nov--The State Council recently approved a report submitted by the State Planning Commission, the State Capital Construction Commission and the Ministry of Finance regarding trial measures of granting loans for capital construction investment and also their "trial regulations of granting capital construction loans." The State Council also urged all areas and departments to conscientiously organize their pilot projects, saying that tests will first be conducted this year and next in the light, textile and tourist industries; in selected projects in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangdong that require limited investment but yield quick results and high profits, and that have relatively good conditions for the construction projects; and in the purchase of cars and ships in the communications, railway and tourist departments. It said that other departments and locations will also conduct tests in selected areas in order to sum up experiences and create favourable conditions for steady development.

Changing state financing to bank loans for capital construction investment is a major reform in our country's capital construction management. This reform accords with the principles of managing economic work according to economic law, gives greater play to the role of economic means and economic organizations and enables banks and credit units to shoulder the economic and legal responsibilities. Since loans have to be repaid by installments with interest, the borrowers must carefully consider whether their construction projects are necessary and how to carefully plan their projects so that more work can be accomplished with less money and so that the construction projects will be accelerated. The new measures will play a positive role in strengthening capital construction management, trimming capital construction projects and improving the results of investment.

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According to the "Trial Regulations of Granting Capital Construction Loans," loans for capital construction will be handled by the People's Construction Bank of China. And the bank, in light of the state's capital construction plan, will provide the funds needed in capital construction projects of the industrial, communications and transportation, agricultural reclamation, animal husbandry, aquatic product, commercial, tourist and other enterprises that have independent economic accounting systems and that are capable of repaying the loans. Projects eligible for loans must meet the following requirements: (1) their products are marketable and their quality must be up to standard; (2) the resources, raw materials, fuel and energy, water resources and transportation, which are needed in production, must be insured; (3) their calculations for recovering their investment must be accurate and reliable and they must be able to repay the loans with interest according to schedule; (4) the land, equipment, materials and construction manpower needed in construction projects must be arranged.

In addition, the small and miscellaneous projects that concern production of urgently needed goods, that meet all production requirements, that need only a short period of construction and that yield quick results and high profits are also eligible for loans with the approval of the construction bank when their loans are within the amount of extra funds available for this purpose. Projects of the administrative units and nonprofit enterprises as well as state-designated projects will still be financed by the state.

The "regulations" stipulate that a borrower must repay the principal of the loan with interest within the stipulated period. The duration of a loan, which will be calculated from the day when a loan contract is signed to the day the principal and interest are completely repaid, will not exceed 15 years for heavy industrial enterprises, not more than 10 years for other enterprises and not more than 5 years for small and miscellaneous projects. Specific conditions will be stipulated in the contracts.

The "regulations" stipulate that the Construction Bank will supervise and examine how its loans are being used. Upon discovering that its loans have been diverted to other purposes, construction projects have been altered without authorization, materials and equipment are purchased unrealistically and financial and economic laws are violated. The bank will notify the borrowers to correct the situation within a specific period. In case it is not corrected, the Construction Bank is authorized to suspend the loans and report to the higher competent authorities to have the case reexamined and handled. If the loan is not repaid according to schedule, the interest on the overdue portion will be doubled. If the loan is diverted to other purposes, the interest on the diverted portion of the loan will be doubled.

The "regulations" also specifically stipulate the resources of funds to be used for repaying principal and interest.

STATE ECONOMIC COMMISSION OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON ENERGY POLICY

OW180742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 18 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA)--A national energy control body will be set up in China, said a spokesman for the State Economic Commission today.

Dealing with China's energy policy in an exclusive interview with XINHUA, he said that emphasis would be laid on coal mining in expanding China's energy production while great efforts had to be made to conserve energy.

China would rely on its own resources for energy supplies so that its economy would not be affected by the world energy crisis, he said. At present, it could meet its domestic needs and export part of the fuels produced.

Explaining why China had started an energy-saving month in November this year, he said that poor energy management had led to a low effective utilization rate of only 28 per cent, about half that in the developed countries. Lack of advanced technology had also left the energy development behind the country's industrial growth as a whole.

The official was optimistic over China's future energy problem when he spoke of its rich fuel resources. He said that the country ranked third in the world's known coal reserves and 13th in workable oil reserves and stood ahead of others in water resources. It was also abundant in such resources as the use for solar energy, tidal energy, geothermal heat and nuclear energy.

In China's total energy consumption, he noted, the percentage taken up by coal had dropped from 96 in 1949 to 70.91 in 1978 while oil had climbed to 22.36 during the same period.

In light of today's conditions, China would put emphasis on coal mining, speed up oil and gas production and geological prospecting and make great efforts to expand exploitation of hydroelectric power, he said.

Of the known coal reserves estimated at 600,000 million tons, about one-twentieth is available for new coal mines to be built right now. About 65 per cent of the reserves are located in Shanxi Province and the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.

He said that while new oilfields were to be built on China's continental shelves and in the hinterland, a rigid control would be imposed on the burning of crude oil by switching to coal for fuelling industrial boilers.

China had an estimated reserve of 580 million kilowatts from its water resources, of which only 3 per cent was being exploited, the spokesman continued. Hydroelectric power stations accounted for about 30 per cent of its total generating capacity in 1978. About ten large hydroelectric power bases would be built along the Yangtze, Yellow and other rivers.

There would not be much increase in energy production in the years of economic readjustment, he predicted. Further economic growth would therefore depend on how much energy was saved.

All fuel consumers were encouraged to make full use of low-quality fuels, exhaust heat and steam and other energy resources, he added.

NORTHERN, EASTERN AREAS HIT BY EARLY COLD WAVE

OW180306 Beijing XINHUA in English 0256 GMT 18 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA)--The thermometer has dropped to nine degrees below zero centigrade in Beijing over the past few days as a severe cold wave swept in from Siberia over the vast expanse of northeast, north and east China. Such an extraordinarily cold early winter has not been experienced here in 30 years.

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Northeast China suffered the lowest temperatures. In some places the drop was 20 degrees. In Changchun, capital of Jilin Province, the temperature which had been around 10 degrees centigrade dropped to 19 degrees below zero.

Henan, Shandong, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Anhui, Zhejiang and Shanghai reported drops of about 10 degrees.

Timely forecast of the cold wave by the central meteorological station enabled many localities to take protective measures. Yet in Beijing's suburbs some of the vegetables and wheat have been affected. Now new efforts are being made to protect the winter wheat seedlings.

PLA UNIT COMBATS RADIOACTIVE POLLUTION FROM URANIUM MINING

OW171110 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0800 GMT 17 Nov 79 OW

[Text] A unit under the PLA Capital Construction Corps responsible for uranium mining has conscientiously implemented the PRC law on environmental protection (for trial use) by adopting effective measures to do a better job in environmental protection.

Waste water--containing radioactive materials--are discharged from the tunnels and some of the waste water has entered the nearby rivers, contaminating them and affecting the development of industrial-agricultural production and the people's health in the adjoining areas. Following the promulgation of the PRC law on environmental protection (for trial use), the party committee of this PLA unit has organized the masses of commanders and fighters to earnestly study this law and map out effective measures to step up environmental protection.

This unit has adopted the following measures: 1) Disposal stations have been established at the entrance of each tunnel to purify the waste water by extracting uranium from the polluted water; 2) assigning special personnel to regularly analyze water samples from the nearby wells and rivers and take protective measures as soon as problems are discovered; 3) taking preventive measures against the proliferation of radioactive materials from scattered ore.

Through its initial efforts, this unit has scored certain achievements in environmental protection. Pollution was quite serious in the rivers near the mining area. Laboratory test reports from the departments concerned show that the content of radioactive materials in the water is lower than the standards stipulated by the state.

WEN HUI BAO COMMENTS ON PROBLEMS OF PARTY HISTORY

HK151209 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 24 Oct 79 p 2 HK

[Article by You Junyi: "A Problem in the Writing of Party History--Notes on the Relevant Facts of the First CCP Congress"]

[Text] With regard to the facts of the First CCP Congress, as I remember, the textbooks of the 1950's said: "Twelve persons attended the meeting, representing the more than 50 party members throughout the country." During the period when the "gang of four" were running amok, the words "representing the more than 70 party members throughout the country" were generally used. However, recent material which I saw said that 13 persons (with 1 more representative from Wuhan than mentioned before) took part in the meeting, representing the more than 40 party members throughout the country. To the readers, this point alone is already complicated and confusing enough.

Furthermore, as if intentionally avoiding mention of the names of the others, the names of the 12 representatives are written in most books as "Mao Zedong, Dong Biwu, Chen Tanqui He Shuheng and so on." In fact, this is not at all necessary. Since these persons obviously participated in the meeting at that time, it would be proper and right to write all their names down in a truth-seeking manner. There is also no need to conceal the truth that some persons (like Chen Gongbo, Zhou Fohai, Zhang Guotao, Liu Renjing) later turned renegade, since this is a historical fact. Dialectical materialism maintains that everything in this world is in constant evolution. Therefore, it is not surprising that people degenerate. And our party is in no way responsible for this degeneration. Those who sat together at a meeting with these degenerate people and talked and worked with them should in no way be "punished for being related." So what does it matter if we inscribe the names of these people, the evil-minded people, alongside those of honest men in party history? Are we afraid that the party's revolutionary character will be tarnished by them? Are we afraid that the reputation of leading personages will be adversely affected by them? As for the names of Comrade Li Da, Comrade Wang Jimei and Comrade Deng Erming, they should all the more be mentioned. The meeting was held in Li Hanjun's home. He was also the one responsible for issuing the notification. But nowhere could we find the name of this "host." Some young people still lack an adequate understanding of the renegade acts of Zhang Guotao who created schism in the party Central Committee in the later stage of the Long March and split the Red Army. How did such a "nobody" have such great capability? Why did so many people follow him? We would not be so surprised at this if we understood that he had been elected organization director in the First CCP Congress and thus become one of the three Executive Committee members! (with Chen Duxiu and Li Da) of the then provisional Central Committee.

I hold: In writing party history, we should write in accordance with the viewpoint of historical materialism. We should reflect in an objective and truth-seeking way the history of our party's origin, development and expansion and thereby correctly and unmistakably give readers authentic and comprehensive knowledge of party history. In compiling history, we must hold ourselves responsible only to historical facts and the objective truth. Under no circumstances can we rewrite previous history according to developments and changes that happened in a later stage in history. Nor can party history be written like the biography of a great man. For example, 10 years ago some people presented Lin Biao as the leader of the "August 1" uprising while he was then in reality only a trainee section leader who later managed to usurp leading posts in the party, government and army. These people seriously distorted and tampered with history. This is a lesson we would do well to bear in mind. Take a further example. The character of people like Zhang Guotao was not inborn, nor was it shaped at the First CCP Congress. At that time they indeed joined the revolution as young intellectuals and participated in the inaugural meeting of the Chinese Communist Party. They did not sneak into the party congress as "secret agents" or "traitors."

In dealing with historical figures, we should take Lenin as a model. Lenin's attitude to and appraisal of Plekhanov were in full accord with historical materialism. In his writings he on the one hand quoted Plekhanov's views time and again and appropriately affirmed his positive function as a revolutionary theorist, but on the other distinctly negated him as a revisionist in his later stage. Comrade Zhou Enlai's evaluation of Yang Du was also impartial. In dealing with figures who appear on the scene of party history, we should adopt a similar historical materialist approach. In evaluating historical figures we should abide by this principle: Specific analysis should be made on specific figures; specific historical evaluation should be made on different historical periods. Only in this way can we conform to history as it was.

(The author is a teacher in the Dengying Secondary School, Chongming County, Shanghai Municipality.)

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LEADERS HONOR LATE WRITER ZHOU LIBO

OW181239 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 18 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 19 (XINHUA)--A memorial meeting was held here today for Zhou Libo, noted writer and twice winner of the Stalin Prize for Literature. Zhou Libo died of illness on September 25th, 1979, at the age of 71.

Wreathes were sent by party Chairman Hua Guofeng, Vice Chairman Ye Jianying, and other party and state leaders including Wang Zhen, Deng Yingchao and Hu Yaobang, and also by the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles and the associations under it. Wang Zhen, Hu Yaobang, Hu Yuzhi, Song Renqong, Wang Shoudao and 500 writers and artists from all parts of the country attended the meeting. Zhou Libo's wife and children were also present at the meeting. Ba Jin, vice chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, presided over the meeting. Zhou Yang, chairman of the federation, delivered the memorial speech, which made these points.

Zhou Libo gave his whole life to proletarian revolutionary literature. His writings added much to the treasure house of Chinese literature and art. His death was a great loss for China's literary and art circles. Zhou Libo was a deputy to the First, Second, and the Third National People's Congress and a member of the Fifth National People's Political Consultative Conference.

Zhou Libo started his career as a writer in 1928. Four years later, he was arrested by the Kuomintang reactionaries for taking part in a workers' strike led by the Chinese Communist Party. Released in 1934, he joined the League of Left-Wing Writers in Shanghai and became a member of the Communist Party the same year. Apart from writing prose and literary reviews he also translated several well-known books such as Sholokhov's "Virgin Soil Uplifted" and Egon Erwin Kisch's "Secret China". When the war of resistance against Japanese aggressors broke out in 1937, he became a war correspondent and wrote many reports about the heroic life of the Eighth Route Army men. He thus greatly encouraged the people to fight the invaders. Zhou Libo took part in the land reform movement in northeast China during the war of liberation. Based on this experience, he wrote his novel "The Hurricane", which won him the Stalin Prize in Literature in 1951. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, Zhou Libo collaborated on the scenario for the film "Liberated China" which won a Stalin Prize in 1950. Other works by Zhou Libo include "Torrents of Molten Iron" on China's industrial development and "Changes in a Mountain Village" about the countryside. Just before the Cultural Revolution started, Zhou Libo's prose "Festival in Shaoshan", in honour of Chairman Mao Zedong was labelled a "poisonous weed" by Jiang Qing and Zhang Chunqiao. Zhou Libo was persecuted both for his political stand and because of his works. After the fall of the gang of four, Zhou Libo planned to write a novel about the People's Liberation Army crossing the Yangtze River to liberate south China. He first wrote the short novel "A Night at the Xiangjiang River" which won a first prize in 1979. Zhou Libo's declining health prevented him finishing his plan.

The most important factor that inspired Zhou Libo with enthusiasm and great creativity was that he never was satisfied with his achievements. He never considered the honours he had won capital to seek personal benefit. He always kept the revolutionary cause of the proletariat in mind. At all times, he shared weal and woe with the ordinary people.

JINAN PLA AIR FORCE LEADERS IMPROVE TRAINING METHODS

OW150636 [Editorial Report OW] Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0143 GMT on 14 November carries Jinan-dated news report describing how members of the party committee of a certain aviation division under the Jinan PLA units have improved their leadership since they shifted their work focus. They are modernizing flight training and increasing combat strength. The report describes how the aviation division shot down or damaged more than 70 enemy aircraft in combat during the Korean War. It was a unit of many outstanding flyers, but in spite of its early successes, the division was reduced to a second-line unit due to serious interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Only after the downfall of the "gang of four," and especially since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, have members of the division's party committee taken an active part in flight training. Dong Desheng, secretary and political commissar of the division's party committee, directed training despite his heart condition; Chang Mouquan, member of the division's party Standing Committee and deputy divisional commander, personally led flight training; Liu Peizhang, another deputy divisional commander, updated training procedures; and Li Larmao, deputy secretary of the division's party committee and commander of the aviation division, who once shot down or damaged five enemy planes, personally directed the compilation of the "technical training manual."

The news report notes that "to put organizational procedures into effect, Li Larmao personally piloted the new-type training aircraft in test flights and, by setting a good example, inspired other flyers to quickly master the new flying techniques." Today, this division has fulfilled its flight training for this year 2 months ahead of schedule and is making efforts toward improving training still further.

SHANDONG COMMITTEE URGES PROMOTION OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

SK171346 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Nov 79 SK

[Excerpt] According to our sources, the Shandong Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a provincial animal husbandry work conference from 8 to 13 November in Zhucheng county. Attending the conference were leading comrades from various prefectures, municipalities and counties and responsible persons of concerned provincial departments.

The conference focused on discussing the issues of readjusting the proportion of agricultural production and speeding up the development of animal husbandry. Representatives from ten counties including Zhucheng, Rongcheng, Ye, Zhanhua, Cao, Yinan and Wendeng reported on their experiences in developing animal husbandry. [Zhu Qimin], vice chairman of the Shandong Provincial Revolutionary Committee, presided over the conference and delivered a speech.

The conference held: Since the smashing of the gang of four, especially since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, animal husbandry has developed to a certain degree throughout the province. This is a very encouraging phenomenon. However, judging the situation as a whole, the development of animal husbandry in the entire province has been rather slow. It still constitutes a weak link in agricultural production, especially since the number of large animals is far behind the best record set before.

The main cause for the slow development of animal husbandry in our province is the interference and sabotage by the ultraleft line pushed by Lin Biao and the gang of four.

The second cause is that we have a one-sided view of developing agriculture, for we pay attention only to grain production and ignore animal husbandry and other production, resulting in a serious imbalance between agriculture and animal husbandry.

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The third cause is that hog-raising is overemphasized and all other herbivorous animals such as cattle and sheep are ignored, resulting in an imbalance within animal husbandry production. It is necessary to conscientiously draw lessons from these facts, thoroughly understand the importance of developing animal husbandry, do a good job in readjusting the proportion of agricultural production and strive to bring about a great development in animal husbandry.

SHANGHAI LECTURE ON CRIMES AGAINST ECONOMIC ORDER

OW151219 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2130 GMT 13 Nov 79 OW

[Seventh in a series of lectures on PRC criminal law: "Fight Against Crimes Undermining the Socialist Economic Order to Insure the Smooth Realization of the Four Modernizations" by (Li Xilin) and (Tao Suoguang) of the Shanghai Municipal Higher People's Court]

[Excerpts] Specific crimes against the socialist economic order include serious cases of smuggling, speculation, sabotage of production, tax evasion and refusal to pay taxes, forgery of national currency and valuable securities, forgery or illegal sale of coupons for rations or controlled commodity supplies, forgery of trade marks, sabotage of forestry, aquatic and wildlife resources, and misappropriation of state funds earmarked for relief purposes. Our criminal law has made specific provisions for them.

The criminal law is formulated on the basis of the Constitution, but it is more specific and detailed. Article 8 of the Constitution stipulates: "The state prohibits any person from using any means whatsoever to disrupt the economic order of the society, undermine the economic plans of the state, encroach upon or squander state and collective property, or injure the public interest." It also stipulates: "The state insures the consolidation and development of the socialist sector of the economy owned by the whole people and of the socialist sector collectively owned by the masses of working people."

Crimes against the socialist economic order have the effect, first of all, of preventing China's national economy from smoothly developing and seriously harming the interests of the state and the people. In addition, such offenses inevitably disrupt social order and destroy social values.

To use criminal law to fight crimes which sabotage the socialist economic order, we must carry out the following tasks: 1) it is necessary to pay attention to the focal point of our struggle; 2) it is essential to strictly distinguish between the guilty and the innocent; 3) it is imperative to make the best use of economic means to punish the offenders.

SHANGHAI DISTRICT COURTS IMPOSE DEATH SENTENCES

OW170456 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpt] The Xuhui District People's Court held a mass rally of some 4,000 people on the afternoon of 16 November. It openly announced the immediate execution of a capital sentence on (Yang Daming), who robbed the (Hengshan) Road postal and telecommunication office a year ago and injured postal clerk Comrade (Kong Suzhen) in a physical assault. The court also declared him stripped of political rights for life.

(Yang Daming), a thief and hooligan by nature, received reformatory education from public security organs several times, performed compulsory labor for 10 months and was sent for reeducation through labor for 3 years. After his release, he showed no repentance but continued to commit robberies with a gang on a number of occasions.

After his arrest by the public security organ, the Xuhui District People's Court heard and tried his murder and robbery case, verified the evidence of his crimes and, on 6 June 1979, sentenced him to death and deprived him of his political rights for life. Dissatisfied with the sentence, (Yang) appealed to Shanghai City's Intermediate People's Court. In the second trial, the intermediate people's court ascertained the appellant's crimes and held that (Yang Daming) had failed to show repentance after repeated reformatory education, had taken the lead in ganging up in murder and robbery, had injured a public functionary, damaged socialist construction and threatened social security and his offence was serious and had aroused great public indignation. The intermediate people's court also found it correct for the court at the first trial to have sentenced him to death and deprived him of his political rights for life.

In view of the above, the city's intermediate people's court openly announced its judgment on (Yang Daming) on 12 November--that his appeal be overruled and the original judgment sustained. The court also made it clear that this judgment was final and no further appeal would be allowed. After obtaining approval from higher authorities, the Xuhui District People's Court held a mass rally on the afternoon of 16 November. A capital sentence of immediate execution of the murderer and thief, (Yang Daming) was announced there. The masses attending the rally warmly endorsed the fair judgment handed down by the judicial organ.

Murderers Sentenced

OW170534 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Nov 79 OW

[Text] On the afternoon of 16 November, the Yangpu District People's Court openly tried a serious criminal case. According to the law, the criminal (Hu Shiping) was sentenced to death and deprived of political rights for life on charges of robbery and murder. The accused, (Hu Shiming), was an odd-jobsman at a primary school in Yangpu District. On the evening of 22 September, he hid in a dark corner near the school gate, waiting for a woman worker to arrive for night duty. When the woman arrived at the gate, (Hu) hit her with an iron bar, killing her on the spot. (Hu) then robbed the victim of her wristwatch and renminbi and moved and concealed her body in an attempt to escape responsibility. With the help of the masses, (Hu) was arrested and brought to justice by a public security unit on 2 October.

(Zhang Zuhuan), charged with the murder of (Jin Shuilin), an employee of the Nanshi District No 53 grain store, was tried by the Nanchi District People's Court on 16 November. At the end of the trial, the accused was sentenced to death and deprived of political rights for life.

ZHEJIANG COURT SENTENCES FOLLOWER OF GANG OF FOUR

OW181427 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 18 Nov 79 OW

[Text] On 9 November, according to law, the Taizhou Prefectural Intermediate People's Court sentenced (Zhou Fengming), a backbone element of the gang of four's faction, to a 3-year surveillance [guan zhi 4619 0455] and a 3-year deprivation of political rights at the same time. (Zhou Fengming) was the former first deputy secretary of the Taizhou Prefectural CCP Committee and vice chairman of the prefectural revolutionary committee. Following the counterrevolutionary conspiratorial clique of Lin Biao and the gang of four, he organized factional forces to carry out conspiratorial activities aimed at usurping party and state power, thus committing serious crimes. The court held that the crimes of the accused were serious, his attitude was mean and he had no expressions of repentance. In order to uphold the dignity of the law and discipline, (Zhou Fengming) was sentenced to a 3-year surveillance and a 3-year deprivation of political rights at the same time.

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ZHEJIANG LAUNCHES ENERGY CONSERVATION CAMPAIGN

Revolutionary Committee Conference

OW130654 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 9 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] On 8 November, the Zhejiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a telephone conference on "energy conservation month" in Zhejiang. The conference called on all trades and professions in the province to immediately take actions and make great efforts to save energy. The conference urged everyone to strive to make more contributions to energy conservation. Comrade (Li Kechang), Standing Committee member of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee, addressed the conference.

The conference held the following views: Zhejiang is one of the major energy-deficient provinces in China. It relies on others to supply 80 percent of its fuel and 30 percent of its electricity needs. The shortage in energy sources, such as coal, electricity and petroleum, has been a conspicuous problem affecting Zhejiang's economic development. To save energy and put an end to waste is an important and most reliable way to solve the energy shortage problem at present and it will remain so far a considerable number of years in the future.

The conference pointed out: The energy conservation goal of Zhejiang Province in 1980 is to raise the energy utilization rate by 3 to 5 percent, lower coal consumption by 5 percent to save 300,000 tons of coal, cut electricity consumption by 4 percent to save 300 million kilowatt hours of electric power, and reduce the consumption of fuel oil and oil products by 5 percent to save 35,000 tons of petroleum.

ZHEJIANG RIBAO Article

OW130655 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 9 Nov 79 OW

[Report on 9 November ZHEJIANG RIBAO commentator's article: "Launch the First 'Energy Conservation Month' Campaign in a Down-to-Earth Way and Make It a Success"]

[Text] The article points out: To strive to save and use energy rationally is an important way to alleviate the energy shortage problem. The effective utilization rate of energy in China is only one half of the utilization rate in the United States or Japan. Moreover, the effective energy utilization rate in Zhejiang Province is even lower than the average utilization rate in China. In order to raise the effective energy utilization rate in Zhejiang, the leading cadres at all levels must fully understand the importance of energy conservation, put energy conservation work as an important item on their daily agenda, treat it as a permanent task and fulfill it in a deepgoing way in order to yield good results. We should not repeat the past practice of treating energy conservation as an expedient measure, enforcing it only when energy shortage was very critical, and completely ignoring it when the shortage was slightly alleviated. We will be constantly in a passive position in coping with the energy problem if we stick to the old practice.

In conclusion, the commentator's article says: During the first nationwide energy conservation month at present, we should give wide publicity to it and mobilize all staff and workers to take action to save coal, oil, electricity and water bit by bit so that everyone makes more contributions to energy conservation. All localities, departments and enterprises and the broad masses of cadres, workers and technical personnel should seriously examine the situation in their respective locality, department and unit. They should determine the priorities for problems and measures concerning conservation and rational use of energy.

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They should set specific goals on tackling the problems, work out feasible energy conservation plans and firmly make the first energy conservation month a success. They should make energy conservation their constant work and govern it with rules and regulations in order to rapidly raise Zhejiang's effective energy utilization rate to or above the most advanced level in China and abroad.

Power Industry Bureau Meeting

OW132108 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] The provincial power industry bureau recently called a meeting of the heads of powerplants in order to exchange experience on conserving energy and discuss how to coordinate with the "energy conservation month" activities that are being carried out in all parts of the country. The meeting was also attended by the representatives from the power industry departments at and above the country level; (Hangshan), (Shihua) and (Changguang) coal mines; Zhejiang oil refinery; other big power consumers in Zhejiang; and the energy administrative departments. A speech was delivered at the meeting by Comrade Feng Ke, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee.

Since early this year, Zhejiang Province has attached great importance to conserving energy. After the conclusion of the party's third plenary session, the province's powerplants penetratingly launched a movement to increase production and practice economy with safety, economy, higher output, less consumption and better maintenance of equipment as the major links, thus creating a direct impetus for energy conservation. Approximately 17,300 tons of coal and 6.986 million kilowatt hours of electricity were conserved throughout the province in the first 10 months of 1979. The meeting commended several outstanding units in power conservation and listened to the advanced experiences on power conservation reported by the Jiaxing Power Industry Bureau and five other units. One of the advanced experiences calls for stepping up technical training to strive for a higher technical level and better operation of power generators.

KYODO: PLA UNITS PATROL SHANGHAI STREETS TO KEEP ORDER

OW180452 Tokyo KYODO in English 0438 GMT 18 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, Nov 18 KYODO--People's Liberation Army units are out patrolling Shanghai streets at night to maintain public order, it was learned here Saturday. Friday's issue of the LIBERATION DAILY of Shanghai said the army patrolling was in line with a decision of the Shanghai Revolutionary Committee to prevent crimes and public unrest. Twelve army squads have been assigned to the patrol duty, the newspaper said. The daily quoted liberation army authorities as saying that they were cooperating with local authorities in order to crack down on subversive acts by "a handful of outlaws."

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SHANDONG OIL REFINERY--The oil refinery of the Shengli petrochemical general plant in Shandong has achieved good results in conserving energy. This year it has reduced the quantity of fuel oil required for processing crude oil by an average of 36 percent compared with planned consumption. A saving of 55,532 tons of fuel oil has thus realized in the 9-month period from January to September. One of the technical innovations aimed at saving energy is to recycle the exhaust gas containing carbon monoxide from the refinery's catalytic cracking installation to the boiler, where it is mixed with fuel oil and burned again. It is estimated that 300 kilocalories of heat energy can be obtained from each cubic meter of the exhaust gas. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Nov 79 SK]

GUIZHOU OFFICIAL URGES SOLUTION OF PRICING PROBLEMS

HK081130 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 7 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] On 6 November, after listening to the report on inspection and readjustment of commodity prices throughout the province, a responsible comrade of the Guizhou Provincial Revolutionary Committee clearly pointed out: "When bureaus, companies and shops can solve the problems which are exposed in the course of examining prices, they must immediately solve them. If they cannot solve them, they must resolve this issue as soon as possible in coordination with the departments concerned."

The inspection in the past half month or so has revealed that commercial units and enterprises in the province--particularly those involved with catering, foods and vegetables--which have closer relations with the masses, have had more problems. Although it appeared that the problems were related to commodity prices, they were, in fact, problems of management and administrative work style. The key to their solution lies in leadership.

Due to the serious sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four, their remnant poison has spread to all walks of life and all trades. The workers of a very small minority of commercial units have had impurities in ideology and bad work style. They have frequently not gone to work and have created disturbances and started altercations.

According to the leadership of many enterprises, the relations between supply and demand have been abnormal. Without good relations and friendship, they were unable to purchase grain and meat. This extra expense has naturally been borne by the masses. They delivered fewer goods to the masses than the masses paid for, indiscriminately raised prices or raised prices in a disguised form.

Because of this situation, the responsible comrade of the provincial revolutionary committee pointed out: "Checking up on commodity prices is not the only answer. We must carry it out further. Through inspection, the problems in the enterprises can be fully exposed. We must analyze all typical examples, good or bad, and we must sum up the experiences, establish rational regulations and systems in order to put in order the management of commercial units and enterprises and lay a better foundation.

SICHUAN PAPER STRESSES TRUTH CRITERION DISCUSSION

HK130927 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 12 Nov 79 HK

[Report on SICHUAN RIBAO 13 November contributing commentator's article: "The Study and Discussion on the Criterion of Truth Must Be Geared to the Four Modernizations"]

[Excerpts] Study and discussion on the criterion of truth have shown relatively great development in recent months in Sichuan. In accordance with the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the cadres and masses have carried out wide-spread study and discussion on the criterion of truth in connection with studying the documents of the 2d session of the 5th NPC and the National Day speech of Comrade Ye Jianying, and in connection with the reality of their thinking and of the work of the past 30 years.

There is a notable characteristic in this study: The party committees at all levels have attached extremely great importance to it. They have formulated plans and measures for it and have obtained a consistently tight grasp of it. The leading cadres at all levels have taken the lead in opening up their minds in connection with reality. They have taken practice as the criterion to sum up the experiences of history and adopted a scientific attitude to the revolutionary leader and his thought.

This has played a very good role in breaking through the forbidden area of the modern superstition set up by Lin Biao and the gang of four, removing the bindings of the framework of the two "whatevers," further unifying thinking, insuring the implementation of the party's principles and policies and stimulating the advance of all work. We can say that this study and discussion are unprecedented in extent and depth. Many cadres have declared that the discussion on the criterion of truth is the golden key for emancipating the mind, the essential lesson for correcting the ideological line and the most fundamental device for turning order to chaos; they say that it is absolutely essential to make up for the missed lesson.

We must realize that although great successes have been achieved in study, the development is uneven between different areas and units. The whole study effort has yet to go deeper. Whether viewing it from the issue of eradicating the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four or from the view of solving the new problems we face in the four modernizations. The study in the previous stage can only be described as an excellent start. We must link it with the party's central task and launch the study and discussion on the criterion of truth in a sustained and deepgoing manner.

In what way and what respect should the study and discussion on the criterion of truth go deeper? The most fundamental approach is to insure that the study and discussion revolve around the four modernizations--the central task--and gear them to economic construction. Centering on the four modernizations, we must emancipate our minds; emancipation of the mind will also promote the four modernizations.

The article says: In the economic field, there are very many ultraleftist influences which need to be cleared away. In carrying out economic construction, we must of course persistently follow the socialist road. However, what in fact is socialism? For a long time this issue was thrown into confusion by Lin Biao and the gang of four. Hence, in carrying out the discussion on the criterion of truth we must closely link it with the reality of economic construction and continue to exert great efforts to eradicate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four and emancipate our minds to the degree demanded by the four modernizations. This is an extremely important task.

We must also realize that in the wake of promoting the four modernizations and economic reform, many new problems will appear on our agenda. These require that we persistently take practice as the sole criterion for testing truth in order to correctly sum up the experiences of history and distinguish between right and wrong, and thus find the systems, measures and methods most beneficial to developing the social productive forces, enhancing the people's labor enthusiasm and improving their living standards.

The article says: How are we to go about implementing the study and discussion on the criterion of truth in connection with economic construction? We hold that the key to doing this in depth lies in persisting in the principle of linking theory with reality. We must grasp the main problems hindering the acceleration of the four modernizations and concentrate efforts to solve them. The prefectures and counties should do this on a large scale, and the workshops of factories and enterprises and the rural production teams should do this on a small scale. Under the guidance of the unified state plans, all areas, departments and units must proceed from their own situation and strive to create specific forms, measures and methods suited to their own characteristics for reaching the general aim of the four modernizations.

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The article says in conclusion: To truly align the study and discussion on the criterion of truth to economic construction, the party committees at all levels must continue to strengthen leadership, get a good grasp of the study and produce still better results. At present, we must closely combine this study with studying Comrade Ye Jianying's National Day speech and with implementing the spirit of the fourth plenary session. While continuing to organize brief rotational training courses for backbone leadership elements, it is also necessary to organize study and discussion among working cadres. We must unfold this great movement to emancipate the mind in a soundly-based way, fully mobilize the socialist activism of the cadres and masses and make still greater contributions to speeding up the four modernizations.

SICHUAN CALLS FOR MASSIVE COMMODITY PRICE INSPECTION

HK120832 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 10 Nov 79 HK

[Excerpts] The Sichuan Provincial Revolutionary Committee has seriously implemented the circular of the State Council on launching a massive inspection of market commodity prices. It has demanded that all places in Sichuan continue to launch a massive penetrating and detailed inspection of market commodity prices after readjusting the selling prices of several major nonstaple foods. All industrial and commercial enterprises must strengthen their work regarding commodity prices. They must establish corresponding systems of rules and regulations, put them on a sound basis and make commodity price inspection a regular system.

The Sichuan Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a report meeting on 10 November on current work on commodity prices. It summed up the situation in launching a massive commodity price inspection in the previous period and formulated plans for work in the next phase. The Sichuan Provincial Revolutionary Committee demanded: that people implement the circular of the State Council; deepen the massive inspection on market commodity prices and promote technical innovation and reform; tap potentials, reduce costs and improve product quality in industrial enterprises as well as in business management; increase production and practice economy; seek an improvement in the attitude of service; and strictly implement the state's commodity price policies in commercial enterprises.

To consolidate the achievements of the inspection, all industrial and commercial enterprises must formulate regulations on commodity prices in connection with the actual situation and promulgate them in the form of posters. They must also record and file the results of the inspection and use them as one of the criteria for yearend appraisal.

At present, the Sichuan Provincial Revolutionary Committee is organizing an inspection group consisting of representatives from the CPPCC committees, trade unions, CYL committees and women's federations to conduct investigations in Chengdu Municipality to ascertain the situation.

XIZANG'S REN RONG ATTENDS PUBLIC SECURITY CONFERENCE

OW090616 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Nov 79 OW

[Text] The Xizang regional conference of public security bureau directors ended in Lhasa on 5 November. The conference relayed the guidelines of the national conference of public security bureau directors. Responsible comrades of the autonomous regional CCP committee Ren Rong, Tian Bao and Chen Zhuo visited and talked with the comrades who attended.

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The participants to the conference earnestly studied the relevant documents of the CCP Central Committee and Comrade Ye Jianying's National Day speech. Emancipating their minds, the comrades talked freely and reviewed and summed up their work since the beginning of this year. They discussed steps aimed at shifting the focus of public security work to the four modernizations. They also analyzed our region's prevailing situation in the struggle against the enemy and with regard to social order in general and discussed future public security work.

The party organization of the autonomous regional public security department called on the participants to grasp their work well. They were told that they should effectively relay the conference's guidelines and give make-up courses on the discussion of practice being the sole criterion of truth; that they should make preparations to study the criminal law and the law of criminal procedure and further implement the party's policies against the enemy; that they should effectively carry out anticrime activities this winter; and that they should strengthen leadership over the armed civil policemen and manage as well as educate them well.

YANG DEZHI, OTHER KUNMING PLA LEADERS STUDY YE JIANYING'S SPEECH

OWL22124 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0110 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Kunming, 8 November--The leading members of the party committee of the Kunming PLA units are studying Comrade Ye Jianying's National Day speech. A common understanding they have gained from the study is that "to return to the correct ideological line is not empty talk; it requires concrete action." While studying the speech, they take action to improve the style of their leadership. Six of the nine Standing Committee members of the party committee have gone to the grassroots level to strive to study the new situation of the troops' modernization and to solve new problems in accordance with the principle of seeking truth from facts.

In the course of study and discussion, the leading comrades of the party committee of the Kunming PLA units consider reality, engage in frank discussions and use the guidelines of Comrade Ye Jianying's speech to examine their past work. They profoundly feel that since the smashing of the "gang of four" 3 years ago, particularly since the stress of the party's work was shifted to socialist modernization, the broad masses of commanders and fighters have penetratingly criticized the ultraleft line pushed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and implemented the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. The discussions on the criterion of truth have been conducted among cadres above the divisional level and among the commanders and fighters to help them return to the correct ideological line and tremendous changes have taken place in army building.

Although the general situation is excellent, they also see the following discrepancy: A small number of comrades only talk about or write about returning to the correct ideological line and fail to take actions. Some of them mechanically copy what the books or the documents say when they perform work or write a plan. Others sit at a conference table all day long, indulge in exaggerations and issue orders rather than devote their energies to conducting investigation and study and solving problems. Still others are satisfied with the present situation and their old experience and do not use their intellect nor study.

The leading comrades of the Kunming PLA units regard the above-mentioned situation as a failure to return to the correct ideological line.

The members of the party committee of the Kunming PLA units emphatically pointed out that in order to promote the modernization of the armed forces it is necessary to take action to do all work well under the guidance of the dialectic, materialist ideological line. The principal leading cadres of the party committee have set good examples. Since Commander Yang Dezhi returned to his post from Beijing, where he attended conferences, he has joined the Standing Committee members of the party committee in study. At the same time, he has managed to find time to listen to reports made by various departments, obtain first hand information and further study how the leading organ can adapt itself to the new conditions after the shift of the work focus. He has visited some border defense units and conducted investigations and studies on new problems that may arise after education and training are elevated to the strategic level--a situation that may require new solutions. Since Deputy Commander Huang Demao came to stay at a border defense unit to gain firsthand experience, he has joined the cadres and fighters on the training ground in order to find suitable training methods for modern warfare in the sub-tropical zone. Since the Standing Committee members of the party committee personally conducted investigations, the party committee of the Kunming PLA units has proceeded from reality, disregarded the restrictions of certain rules and regulations, resolutely solved many problems concerning troop units which were long discussed without reaching any decision, and did a fairly good job in arousing the enthusiasm among the cadres and fighters for dedicating themselves to the four modernizations.

The leading members of the party committee have said: It is the time-honored tradition and work style of our party and our army to do solid work and repudiate empty talk. In the course of undertaking the four modernizations we must carry forward the tradition and work style and achieve rapid modernization of the armed forces.

Considering the reality of the Kunming PLA units and using what they have learned from the study as a basis, the party committee members of the Kunming PLA units have set three demands for further studying well Comrade Ye Jianying's important speech.

1. Party committee members at all levels, particularly the principal leading cadres, must use the guidelines of the speech to examine their own work and seriously sum up experience and lessons.
2. In the course of studying the speech, they should continue to deepen the discussion on the criterion of truth and eliminate the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" everywhere.
3. As a result of the study, the leading cadres should free themselves from daily chores and go among the grassroots units, face reality and firmly do a good job in army building.

YUNNAN CONGRESS OF RETURNED OVERSEAS CHINESE OPENS

HK120828 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 10 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] The Third Yunnan Provincial Congress of Returned Overseas Chinese opened in Kunming on the morning of 10 November. Attending the congress are representatives of returned Overseas Chinese and dependents of Overseas Chinese from the fronts of industry, agriculture, communications, finance, trade, culture, education, public health, science and technology throughout the province and representatives of returned Overseas Chinese who are working in PLA units stationed in Kunming and in organs at the provincial level, some 320 people altogether.

"The tasks of this congress include: fervently responding to the calls of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC; implementing the spirit of the 2d National Congress of Returned Overseas Chinese; publicizing the party's policy on Overseas Chinese affairs; exchanging experiences; further mobilizing the socialist activism of the returned Overseas Chinese and dependents of Overseas Chinese and making contributions to building China into a powerful modernized socialist country; bringing Taiwan back to the motherland; and accomplishing the great cause of unifying the motherland." The congress will examine and discuss the work report of the second committee of the provincial federation of returned Overseas Chinese, revise the regulations of the federation and elect the members of the third committee of the federation.

Liu Minghui, second secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Dao Guodong, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Wu Zuomin and (Wu Shengmin), vice chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee; and (Miao Sheng), vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, attended the opening ceremony. Zhong Qingfa, vice chairman and concurrently secretary general of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, was also present. Also attending the opening ceremony were responsible persons of the Political Department of the Kunming PIA units, Yunnan Military District, the united front work department of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial Returned Overseas Chinese affairs office, the provincial federation of trade unions, the provincial CYL committee, the provincial women's federation, other departments concerned, democratic parties and the provincial federation of industry and commerce.

(Wang Zhaoming), chairman of the provincial federation of returned Overseas Chinese, presided over the opening ceremony. On behalf of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, Liu Minghui spoke, praising the Overseas Chinese abroad, the returned Overseas Chinese and dependents of Overseas Chinese for making important contributions to the cause of liberation and the socialist revolution and construction of the great motherland. He also encouraged the returned Overseas Chinese and dependents of Overseas Chinese to make still greater contributions to socialist modernization.

In conclusion, Liu Minghui said: "The important task now facing us is to seriously study the government work report made by Comrade Hua Guofeng at the second session of the Fifth NPC and the important National Day Speech of Comrade Ye Jianying, actively conduct discussions on the truth criterion, penetratingly criticize the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, correct our ideological line, emancipate our minds, go all out and build a powerful modernized socialist country with greater, faster, better and more economical results. We must act as the promoters of emancipating the minds, of stability and unity, of the four modernizations, of bringing Taiwan back to the motherland and accomplishing the great cause of unifying our motherland."

Zhong Qingfa delivered a speech on behalf of the Returned Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council and the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese.

YUNNAN CONFERENCE STRESSES CURBING SPENDING

HK121233 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] "According to YUNNAN RIBAO, the Yunnan Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently held a provincial telephone conference to convey and implement the State Council's circular on forbidding reckless spending of money at the end of the year, stopping indiscriminate bonus payments and resolutely reducing the purchasing power of social groups."

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The conference called on all areas and departments to immediately adopt concrete measures to resolutely implement the circular. "Zhao Zengyi, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, presided over the conference. (Cui Juequan), director of the finance and trade office under the provincial revolutionary committee, read the State Council's circular and the provincial revolutionary committee's notice on implementing the State Council's circular and delivered a speech."

The conference noted: The problems mentioned by the State Council's circular exist in the province. "In particular, signs of reckless expenditure and indiscriminate offering of bonuses have already begun to appear in some units which have failed to firmly control the purchasing power of social groups and have also failed to strictly examine and approve applications for purchasing special controlled commodities. Some units have purchased items that should not have been bought and have purchased more things than they needed. These problems show that it is necessary to conscientiously implement the State Council's circular."

In accordance with the provincial CCP committee's instructions on cutting down administrative expenses during the second half of this year, administrative departments at the provincial and prefectural levels must save 10 percent of their funds for public use, and administrative departments at the county level as well as institutions must save 5 percent of their funds for public use. In accordance with the State Council's regulations, all enterprises must save 20 percent of their administrative expenses during the next 2 months. All areas, departments and units must mobilize the masses to strive in further reducing administrative expenses. From now till next June, no unit will be allowed to purchase the state's special controlled commodities under various pretexts."

The conference stressed: We must strictly implement the bonus system and the criteria for offering bonuses as formulated by the state.

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU LIVESTOCK--Beijing, 16 November--Guizhou Province, a major buffalo and cattle raiser, have improved local strains with frozen sperm from Indian murrhah, Pakistan sindi and British shorthorn and hereford. The crossbred animals are larger and grow faster than local stock. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 16 Nov 79 OW]

SICHUAN AERIAL SOWING--Beijing, November 15--Trees grown following aerial sowing on denuded mountains now cover 330,000 hectares in the Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture in Sichuan Province, southwest China. On 13,000 hectares of land, the forests have formed dense canopies. Some of the afforested areas have become grazing land for cattle and sheep. Silt carried by two local rivers in Xichang and other surrounding areas has been reduced by 77 percent compared with 1958. Annual rainfall has increased by 21 percent and air humidity by 14 percent. Primitive slash-and burn farming methods practised in the area under the slave-owning system before liberation was one of the causes of the denudation of large tracts of hillside land. The autonomous area is planning to grow more forests using aerial sowing. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 15 Nov 79 OW]

CENTRAL AUTHORITIES DEMAND INCREASE IN BEIJING EXPORTS

Export-Import Conference

HK180817 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 5 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] A recent conference on imports and exports convened by the Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee called on leaders at all levels and the cadres and masses in the capital to work hard to develop foreign trade at high speed and rapidly build Beijing into a major export base with strong competitive ability in the international market. Some 600 concerned persons took part in the conference. "They seriously studied the important speeches of Comrades Hua Guofeng and other leading central comrades on expanding foreign trade and exports, and studied relevant central documents."

Comrade Lin Hujia, first secretary of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, attended the conference and delivered a summation. Ye Lin, secretary of the municipal CCP committee and vice chairman of the revolutionary committee, made a report entitled, "Vigorously Develop Foreign Trade, Actively Launch Foreign Economic Cooperation, and Strive to Speed Up the Four Modernizations in the Capital."

The conference exchanged experiences in expanding the export business in various sectors and trades and increasing income from foreign exchange, formulated the capital's export plan for 1980, and discussed and revised a number of policy documents on foreign trade work.

Lin Hujia pointed out in his summation: Thanks to the efforts by all, Beijing exceeded the total value of exports for the whole of last year by the end of September and fulfilled this year's quota 3 months ahead of schedule. He said: "Although we have scored certain achievements, we still lag far behind the demands of the party Central Committee and various progressive areas in the country. We must aim at advanced domestic and international levels and catch up. We Chinese can certainly achieve what foreigners have achieved. Beijing has great scope and excellent conditions for expanding exports. The central authorities have now decided on a policy of encouraging foreign trade and exports, creating excellent conditions in capital, raw material, equipment and so on for us to expand exports. The key now lies in whether we dare to emancipate our minds, break through conventions and make great efforts to promote exports."

Comrade Ye Lin pointed out in his speech: "Vigorously developing foreign trade is an important measure for speeding up the four modernizations. The central authorities have demanded that Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai municipalities proceed faster than the others. Within a brief period of time, we should build Beijing into a major export base with strong competitive ability in the international market. This shows the concern and encouragement of the central authorities for the people of the capital."

Ye Lin went on to stress the importance of studying Ye Jianying's National Day speech. He pointed out: "This speech is of extremely great significance for making a success of all future work, vigorously launching foreign trade and accomplishing the four modernizations."

Beijing RIBAO Editorial

HK151142 Beijing RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 79 p 1 HK

[Editorial: "Emancipate the Minds and Act as Promoters of Vigorously Developing Export Trade"]

[Excerpts] Vigorously developing foreign trade and developing economic and technological cooperation and technological exchange are an important measure to increase the ability of our country to maintain independence, keep the initiative in her own hands, rely on her own efforts and speed up the four modernizations. To rapidly build our capital into an important export base with a very strong competitive ability in the international market is an extremely glorious and arduous combat mission for all Communist Party members, cadres and the masses in Beijing Municipality. We must immediately mobilize, the whole party must get to work and we must emancipate our minds, seek truth from facts, make overall planning and all-round arrangements, mobilize all positive factors, take effective measures and struggle hard to carry out this combat mission.

In foreign trade, we must give priority to exports. To achieve the four modernizations in our country, we must utilize foreign capital in a planned way and import advanced technology and advanced equipment. This requires us to have great solvency. With the expansion of exports and an increase in foreign exchange, we can improve import work. Through exports, we can make our products stand the test of international markets, promote our technological and administrative levels, develop our production and enliven our domestic markets. Expanding exports is also an important way to increase accumulation and provide more capital for state construction. We must give full play to the role of foreign trade in the national economy.

How can we build our capital in a comparatively short time into an important export base with very strong competitive ability in international markets? We must see that this is a very arduous task. There are many difficulties and problems. In ideology, administration, policy, industrial and enterprise management, technological level and work style, there are many things which cannot meet the needs of the situation. However, so long as we seriously implement the spirit of the third plenary session of the party Central Committee and the second session of the fifth NPC, emancipate our minds, seek truth from facts, look forward and embark on the four modernizations in unity, have lofty ambitions and act as promoters of vigorously developing foreign trade, the pace of foreign trade will be quickened and exports will greatly increase.

To emancipate our minds, we must adhere to the dialectic materialist basic viewpoint that practice is the sole criterion for testing truth, penetratingly criticize the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," thoroughly eliminate their pernicious influence and insure that we seek truth from facts and do everything in the light of reality.

Comparison is a good method to emancipate our minds. We must compare ourselves with other countries whose foreign trade has quickly developed and with advanced fraternal places at home. Through comparison, we can discover the discrepancies, widen our horizon, eliminate old ideology and get rid of old concepts.

Now, people throughout the country are struggling hard to achieve the four modernizations. Grasping economic work well is the greatest current politics. Only by grasping economic work well can we achieve the four modernizations at an early date and promote stability and unity. Developing foreign trade is an important content of grasping well economic work, and actively expanding exports is aimed at serving the achievement of the four modernizations. [paragraph continues]

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If we rapidly build our capital into an important export base with strong competitive ability in international markets, then we shall push the modernization of our capital a big step forward, the appearance of our capital will greatly change, industrial and agricultural production will greatly develop and the wages and living standards of the masses in the urban and rural areas will show comparatively great improvement. We must clearly understand the situation, be determined, quickly go into action and act as promoters of vigorously developing foreign trade. We must fight a large-scale battle of exporting goods and earning foreign exchange and make still greater contributions to the achievement of the four modernizations.

PREPARATIONS MADE FOR NEI MONGGOL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS

SK160423 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Nov 79 SK

[Excerpt] According to our correspondent, the preparatory committee for the regional congress of advanced collectives and individuals in agriculture and animal husbandry was formally established recently. The regional revolutionary committee decided to convene a regional congress of advanced collectives and individuals in agriculture and animal husbandry in the latter half of next January.

In order to strengthen leadership over the preparatory work of the congress, a preparatory committee was set up with the approval of the regional revolutionary committee. Comrade Kong Fei was named chairman of this committee and comrades Jie-er-ge-le, (Li Wen) and (Peng Mengyu) were named vice chairmen. Its members include responsible comrades of the general office of the regional revolutionary committee and the regional agriculture commission, planning commission, economic commission, propaganda department, financial and trade union council, CYL committee, the women's federation and the association of poor and lower-middle peasants. They also include responsible comrades of the departments of agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, water conservation, meteorology, agricultural administration, agricultural machinery, commune- and brigade-run enterprises, finance, grain and of commerce. Comrade (Peng Mengyu) was also appointed to serve as secretary general of this committee.

TIANJIN TECHNICIANS RETURN TO JOBS FROM MANUAL LABOR

OW160340 Beijing XINHUA in English 0145 GMT 16 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 16 (XINHUA)--Around 3,600 technicians in the north China port city of Tianjin, who were sent to long-term manual labour during the Cultural Revolution, have returned to research units in industry, communications, finance and trade, medicine, education and other departments of science in the past year, according to today's GUANGMING DAILY. This figure, the paper says, is equal to the number of university graduates annually assigned to the city by the state.

Most of the technicians were graduates or postgraduates of universities and colleges a dozen years ago. Some had returned to China after studying abroad and some had held positions as associate professor, lecturer and engineer. A special group was set up in the city to take charge of technicians returning to their former jobs.

BRIEFS

SHANXI WHEAT SOWING--According to statistics, on 10 October, 3.98 million mu of sparse-seeding areas throughout Shanxi were sown with winter wheat, an increase of 59 percent over last year. The daily progress of sparse-seeding of wheat throughout the province is 57 percent higher than last year. Sparse-seeding in the suburbs of Taiyuan Municipality and Xinxian and Linfen prefectures has been fulfilled for this year, while Jindongnan and Luliang prefectures have almost completed this task. [Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Oct 79 HK]

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LIVING CONDITIONS IMPROVE FOR DAQING OIL WORKERS

OW141008 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 14 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Daqing, November 14 (XINHUA)--"Our living conditions have been transformed," said Fan Xiuzhen, wife of Sun Chongde, a veteran worker of the 1205 drilling team at the Daqing oil fields, after they recently moved into a spacious new building with their two sons and two daughters.

Their new home is in Chuangye (Pioneers) village which is one of the residential centres for prospectors and their families. Since last year, a total floor space of over 30,000 square metres of living quarters have been built here. Six buildings covering 10,000 square metres were completed in the first half of the year and 210 households have moved in. Each apartment has two or three living or bed rooms, a kitchen, toilet and balcony. Before the families moved in, beds, mats, tables, chairs and gas cookers were provided.

"During the early days on the Daqing oil fields, we lived in a thatched house only six metres square. There was frost on the roof during winter and the cold wind blew into the room through the cracks in the walls. Later on, we moved into a rammed earthen house which was a little warmer. But the running water and the toilet were all outside the house and conditions were far worse than they are now," said Fan Xiuzhen.

The living quarters built in Daqing over the past twenty years cover a total floor space of 2.6 million square metres. Among these, one-storey earthen houses, brick and earthen houses and brick and timber houses cover a floor space of two million square metres. Half of these houses have been repaired or improved.

In addition to upgrading old housing, Daqing authorities have constructed 130 four, five and six-storey buildings this year which cost 100 million yuan, the biggest sum ever invested in housing there. Department stores, grain shops, schools, bath houses, nurseries, clinics and other facilities have also been built. Programmes for tree planting on housing estates are in hand. Some 6,000 families are expected to move into new housing by the end of the month.

HEILONGJIANG CADRES DISCUSS CORRUPTION CASE, DRAW LESSONS

OW131345 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 11 Nov 79 OW

[Text] According to HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, the open trial of the corruption case of (Wang Shouxin) has had a great impact on the cadres and the masses of the organizations directly affiliated with the provincial revolutionary committee. The party members and cadres of some committees, offices and bureaus of the provincial revolutionary committee have met to discuss the case and everybody maintains that the occurrence of (Wang's) case in Heilongjiang and his involvement with certain people of the organizations under the provincial revolutionary committee should serve as a lesson by negative example to help us deeply realize that serious problems exist in our thinking and work style.

In the course of discussion the supplies bureau also discussed the criminal case of (Gao Yubin) of the bureau, maintaining that it is imperative to rectify the party members' work style. They mention that one of the principal reasons for the delay in exposing (Wang's) case was because the party's work style and the society's methods for resolving issues have been undermined by the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four. Instead of following the party's principles and policies in doing things, some comrades resorted to special relationships, prestige and special favors to have things done. [words indistinct] it was by means of such a special relationship that (Wang) was able to do what he wanted.

The staff of the fuel company says that the reason (Gao Yubin) was able to lease an automobile and (?install) a gas pump [words indistinct] for (Wang) and assisted him in embezzling state property was because he accepted (Wang's) bribes and committed crimes himself. By negative example, (Gao's) crimes have educated us and helped us realize that if the party's work style is not rectified, the party, the state and ourselves will all be hurt in the long run.

The work staff of the provincial economic committee, in discussing the mistakes [words indistinct], have gradually come to realize that the people are the state's masters and the cadres are the people's public servants. Our party's cadres, particularly the leading cadres who have the power entrusted to them by the people, only have the obligation to honestly serve the people and not the authority to seek benefits for themselves. However, some comrades, after having been granted some power, have forgotten their responsibility and do whatever they want, considering their power as capital for achieving private benefits. (Wang) utilized some comrades' authority to create an opportunity for himself to embezzle and conceal his malpractices.

In the course of discussion, the provincial agricultural administration, the public security bureau, [words indistinct] the foreign trade bureau, the commercial bureau and the financial bureau have also cited facts to report that some party members have abused their authority and have cheated, embezzled, accepted bribes, appropriated public property, done things through the back door and found positions for their children. They pledge that they will regard (Wang's) case a lesson by negative example, correctly exercise their authority, do a good job in serving the people and contribute more to the four modernizations.

HARBIN COMMENTATOR ON IMPORTANCE OF ORGANIZATIONAL WORK

OW130626 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Nov 79 OW

[Station contributing commentator's article: "Organizational Work Must Meet the Needs of the Four Modernizations"]

[Excerpts] Following the formulation of a correct political line, we must also have a relevant organizational line to insure its implementation. The political line laid down by our party is for the purpose of uniting the people of all nationalities throughout the country and arousing all positive factors so they can work with one mind and one heart, go all out, aim high and strive for greater, faster, better and more economical results in building our country into a modern, powerful socialist state. To put it in simple terms, our party's political line is to insure the accomplishment of the four modernizations. The four modernizations now constitute the pivot of our political life as well as an overriding political issue. The fundamental task of organizational work is how to cope with and insure the shift in the focus of our party's work and speed up the progress of our modernization program.

Our province has made certain achievements in organizational work following the downfall of the gang of four. But what we have accomplished still cannot meet the ideological needs of realizing the four modernizations, as well as the ideological needs of day-to-day work, and work style in certain systems.

The objective of organizational work is the 1 million party members and 1 million cadres in all parts of our province who represent a backbone force in leading the broad masses of people to achieve the four modernizations. Organizational work should center on doing a good job in economic work by means of fully organizing and mobilizing the party members and cadres. Furthermore, to concern themselves with the interest of the entire country, each and every cadre performing organizational work should pay attention to economic work and gain a better understanding of it. The major task of our party now is to accomplish the four modernizations. If organizational work cadres know nothing about economic work, then it will be difficult for them to coordinate this important task or to render it sufficient support.

In launching our organizational work we should not pay lip service to economic work. We should take concrete action to support economic work. It is necessary to take initiative in positively solving a series of problems confronting our economic work-- problems concerning the leading groups, the ranks of cadres, education of party members and the leadership and functions of party organizations. We must constantly keep in mind the needs of economic construction, provide better service to economic construction through day-to-day work and further improve our work style to cope with the needs of economic construction.

All comrades engaging in organizational work should not only improve their own professional skills but should also study new matters in the fields of science, technology and management. The pressing task of all cadres in organizational work is to expand their study. Meanwhile, attention must be paid to studying laws governing the development of talented persons and making the management, operational and ideological systems of our organizational work more suitable. By doing so, we will be able to know our subordinates well enough to assign them jobs commensurate with their abilities, allow a person to utilize his talents to the full, avoid depressing and stifling talented individuals and make our organizational work better serve the needs of the four modernizations.

HEILONGJIANG SPECIFIES OUTLINES FOR 1979 YEAREND DISTRIBUTION

OW121451 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] The Heilongjiang provincial party and revolutionary committees recently approved and distributed a report submitted by the provincial party committee's rural work department and the provincial agriculture office on the people's communes' year-end distribution for 1979, according to a HEILONGJIANG RIBAO report. In distributing the report, the provincial party and revolutionary committees stressed the importance of this year's yearend distribution and called upon the leadership groups in various localities and the concerned departments to make their distributions according to the recommendations outlined in the report and also in light of the local conditions, in order to bring the commune members' enthusiasm into full play and win a greater bumper harvest in the year to come.

The report first calls for correctly handling the relationship between collective accumulations and distributions to commune members. It says: This year our province has obtained a rich harvest while the state has raised the purchasing prices on farm products.

For this reason, we should, wherever possible, let the commune members receive more income than last year and let the peasants enjoy real benefits. Those communes and brigades with a smaller grain yield this year should do a good job of increasing collective and household sideline production and insure that no commune members' income is cut. If the average income received by commune members in the past few years is relatively low, this year's distribution should be increased by a bigger margin. If it is high, a small increase is recommended, but more reserves should be retained. Every production team (including production brigades considered as a basic accounting unit) should make overall arrangements for various kinds of accumulations, such as public reserves, public welfare funds, production team funds, depreciation reserves, grain reserves and distribution reserves. These accumulations should be fully retained whenever possible if the rural income is high; and they should be partially retained, according to the actual conditions, if the rural income is low.

The second important issue specified in the report is the recovery of bank as well as cash loans granted to commune members or other units by the production team.

The third demand put forward in the report is to seriously implement the socialist principle "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work." Except for those running counter to the provisions under the two documents of the central authorities on agricultural development, all the rules governing distribution under various management systems formulated, after conducting democratic discussions among the commune members, should be resolutely implemented in principle so as to win the people's confidence. In case any of these rules are found to be inadequate and the majority of the commune members favor abrogation, action should be taken to sum up experiences and lessons and effect an amendment next year. In grain rationing, effective this year, the ratio between workpoint grain rationing and basic grain rationing should be generally set at 2 to 8, but it may also be set at 1 to 9 or 3 to 7 with the consent of the commune members following mass discussions.

In conclusion, the report calls for strengthened party leadership over distribution, urges party committees at all levels to pay serious attention to this top-priority work and calls on the departments concerned to strive to make distributions to commune members as promised.

HEILONGJIANG FORMS PRICE INVESTIGATION GROUP

OWL30630 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] To correctly implement the party's policy on prices, further strengthen price control and act in accordance with the State Council's circular on the investigation of market prices, the Heilongjiang provincial market price investigation group has been formed and will investigate market prices in Harbin, Qiqihar, Mudanjiang and Qiamusi.

Chen Lei, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, is the leader of the general group, and Hou Jie, a Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, Zhang Ruilin, CPPCC National Committee member, director of the provincial CCP committee's united front work department and a vice chairman of the CPPCC provincial committee, and (Liu Qian), deputy director of the provincial (?market prices) office, are the deputy leaders. Also taking part in the investigation group are the responsible persons of the provincial trade union council, the CYL provincial committee, the provincial women's federation and other relevant units, totaling 87 persons.

The provincial market prices investigation general group held a meeting on the afternoon of 10 November to convey the guidelines of the central authorities' relevant documents and to study and arrange for the group's tasks. Hou Jie, a Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke at the meeting.

Comrade Hou Jie said: The overwhelming majority of the masses of people clearly understand and support the current adjustment of market prices and the present markets. Commodity prices and popular feelings are stable and the social order is fine. However, problems exist. This is primarily because propaganda and explanation work has not been thoroughly done in some areas and, in other areas, the commodity prices have been over-adjusted--and thus increased too much--and because arbitrary increases in commodity prices still exist. All of this is unfavorable to the stabilization of markets and prices and must be effectively eliminated through the current large-scale price investigation in order to protect consumer interest and to uphold discipline in socialist enterprises. He urged all investigation groups, in conducting their investigations, to seek truth from facts and to pay equal attention to everyone.

JILIN: CIRCULAR ISSUED ON CHANGES IN AGRICULTURAL TAXATION

SK121200 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 11 Nov 79 SK

[Text] According to JILIN RIBAO reports, the Jilin Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently issued a circular calling on the financial departments at all levels, in coordination with the departments concerned, to sincerely do a good job in the work of reducing or granting exemptions from agricultural taxes in order to lighten the tax burden of the production teams which have been short of grain due to the poor harvest or have lower grain outputs because of natural adversities and the production teams in which the brigade serves as the unified accounting unit--is an important measure of our province in an effort to accelerate agricultural development,

The circular pointed out: The standard set forth in agricultural taxation for increasing or reducing taxes is as follows:

With the production team as a unit, each member of the production teams which work on dry farmland receives an average of 360 jin in food grains and a minimum income of 50 yuan.

Each member of the production teams which work in paddy fields receives an average of 414 jin in food grains and a minimum income of 65 yuan.

Each member of the production teams which work on dry farmland along the frontier receives an average of 400 jin in food grains and a minimum income of 60 yuan.

Each member of the production teams which work in paddy fields along the frontier receives an average of 460 jin in food grains and a minimum income of 75 yuan.

All production teams which meet this standard will be entitled to a tax exemption equivalent to the amount of taxes due for a 6-month period. As for the production teams which have lower grain outputs because of natural adversities, according to the average level of per capita income, it is necessary to reduce their level of or exempt them from agricultural taxation, for that year. With regard to the taxpaying units which do not apply the tax increase and reduction system at the state farms, organs, enterprises, communities, schools and PLA units which fail to reap the normal required amount of taxable major grain output in the wake of natural adversities, it is necessary to reduce their level of or exempt them from agricultural taxation, for that year.

The circular emphatically pointed out: The work in this regard deals with a wide range of people and requires a deep understanding of agricultural taxation policy. Various localities should strengthen their leadership over the work, sincerely implement the policy on this work and successfully carry out propaganda work for the task. Efforts should be made to carry out investigations and timely checks on the grain output and the income distribution in order to fulfill the tasks of reducing the level of or granting exemptions from agricultural taxation. Under no conditions will any of the departments embezzle or divert the tax payments which have been collected under the new tax reduction and exemption act. Otherwise, it should be regarded as violating the financial and economic disciplines.

JILIN EXPLAINS NEW REGULATIONS ON AGRICULTURAL TAXATION

SK121244 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 11 Nov 79 SK

[Text] Based on a decision of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, the Jilin Provincial Revolutionary committee recently issued new regulations on reduction of and exemption from agricultural taxation which was go go into effect this year.

At the request of a JILIN RIBAO reporter, a responsible comrade of the provincial financial bureau provided explanations to some questions concerning the new regulations on reduction of and exemption from agricultural taxation.

Why did we reform the regulations on reduction of and exemption from of agricultural taxation?

The responsible comrade of the provincial financial bureau said: The former regulations on reduction of and exemption from agricultural taxation of our province were established in 1961. Because of the development of agricultural production, the difference between the normal required taxable output and the actual output has become increasingly larger. Also, a situation appeared in which minor losses caused by natural adversities were ignored and heavy losses were regarded as minor ones. As a result, communes and brigades afflicted by natural adversities were not given practical considerations by being granted tax reductions or exemptions. The new regulations on reduction of and exemption from agricultural taxation were formulated especially for the purpose of implementing, in a better way, the guidelines of the two documents of the central authorities on agricultural development, for further implementing the policy of paying taxes reasonably and for helping poor communes and brigade overcome their backwardness as quickly as possible. This is one of the important steps taken by the party and the government to accelerate agricultural development.

The responsible comrade of the provincial financial bureau pointed out: The new regulations on reduction of and exemption from agricultural taxation have the following characteristics:

1. The regulations give special considerations to production teams which do not have adequate grain because of low yields and to those which have difficulty in paying taxes because of decreased yields and income caused by natural adversities.
2. The regulations give proper considerations to all tax paying units engaged in different types of economy, particularly to communes along the nation's border.
3. The regulations enable more units to enjoy tax reductions and exemptions because the standard for tax reductions and exemptions is being relaxed and the amount of taxes to be reduced or exempted is being increased.

It is estimated that after the enforcement of the new regulations, units entitled to tax reductions or exemptions will increase by 15 percent in normal years and the amount of taxes to be reduced or exempted will increase by 30 percent. The amount of taxes to be reduced or exempted in the entire province will also undergo a fairly large increase following the enforcement of the new regulations. This indicates the support of the party and the state for poor communes and brigades and their concern for the masses of commune members.

Because of the increase in the purchasing price of grain, the amount paid in agricultural taxes will also be increased. Does this mean a heavier burden to peasants?

The responsible comrade of the provincial financial bureau said: No, this does not increase the burden of the peasants, because the present regulations for levying agricultural taxes and "paying in kind and closing the account in money." In other words, the agricultural tax is paid in kind and then converted into cash. Tax paying units pay the same quantity of grain as before, not even one jin more. It is reasonable that the amount of agricultural taxes increases accordingly as the grain purchasing price is increased this year. The grain paid by tax paying units is called financial grain which will be sold to grain departments by financial departments. The current purchasing price has nothing to do with the burden of the peasants. Therefore, though the amount of agricultural taxes this year is higher, peasants are not given a heavier burden when they hand grain over to the state.

LIAONING: REN ZHONGYI RECEIVES DOCTORS OF CHINESE MEDICINE

SK111340 (Editorial Report SK) Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2200 GMT on 10 November 1979 broadcasts a report on the leading comrades of the Liaoning provincial CCP and revolutionary committees who received the senior doctors of Chinese traditional medicine. The report notes that "Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, together with other leading comrades of the Liaoning provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, including Zhang Zhengde, (Qian Yihuang), and Chen Beichen, on 10 November, received the senior doctors of Chinese traditional medicine. These senior doctors are representatives of the provincial work conference on Chinese traditional medicine by the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee." The report continues: "On behalf of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, Comrade Ren Zhongyi extended warm greetings to them. Also, he extended cordial regards to the doctors and workers on the public health front throughout the province who devote themselves to the work of Chinese traditional medicine."

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In conclusion, the report states: "Comrade Ren Zhongyi urged that efforts should be made to improve the standard of treatment of Chinese traditional medicine and strengthen the combination of traditional Chinese and Western medicine," as well as encouraged them to make new contributions to the work in this regard.

LIAONING: LI DESHENG TAKES LEAD IN SAVING ELECTRICITY

SK091434 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 Nov 79 SK

[Excerpt] The headquarters of the Shenyang PLA units was named as an advanced unit in saving electricity because its organizations had saved 1.24 million kilowatt-hours of power in the past 2 years. The party committee of the headquarters of the Shenyang PLA units has persistently attached importance to power conservation work. It has assigned a deputy chief of staff and a deputy director of the administrative bureau [presumably the Dongbei Electric Power Administrative Bureau] to take charge of this work and transferred 66 persons to form 16 power conservation groups to study, identify and solve problems concerning power conservation.

Leading comrades have set themselves up as examples in power conservation activities. Comrade Li Desheng asked about the wattage of every lamp in his residence and removed all unnecessary lights on three occasions. The total number of watts of electric lights in the residences of leading comrades of the headquarters has been reduced by one-half.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS ON LIAONING CCP MEETING ON ECONOMICS

HK061017 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Oct 79 p 1 HK

[XINHUA report from Shenyang 26 October: "Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee Holds Enlarged Standing Committee Session To Discuss Economic Work"]

[Text] The Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee recently held an enlarged Standing Committee session to study and implement the spirit of the fourth plenary session. The session decided to organize the cadres and masses throughout the province to study Comrade Ye Jianying's speech at the meeting in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the PRC and concentrate their energy on conscientiously grasping economic work.

The session made this call: In studying Comrade Ye Jianying's speech, it is necessary to further unfold study and discussion on the criterion of truth and conduct an in-depth study of the ideological line of dialectical materialism.

The session held that since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the party organizations at all levels in Liaoning Province have done a good deal of work and achieved considerable success in shifting the emphasis of work. However, compared with the requirements of the Central Committee and with actual work needs, we have not done enough in centralizing our leadership strength, concentrating our energy and emancipating our minds. Some people only gave lip service to acting in accordance with economic laws. But in practice, they violated these laws. They were used to abiding by outmoded rules and regulations and were fond of using the "incantation of the golden hoop." They dared not play "monkey king" and forbid others to do this. Many leading comrades did not go deep into the economic field and only gave vague and general directions. In making arrangements for work, they did not take the whole situation into account and plan accordingly. Sometimes they even failed to grasp the focal point. Viewed from the province as a whole, the work focus has not yet been completely shifted to socialist modernization.

The session emphatically pointed out: From now on, the focus of long-term work should be placed on economic work. Work in other fields should not be divorced from this central task of modernization. Leading comrades at all levels must plunge into economic work, grasp it meticulously, specifically and effectively, learn economics, management and science in practice and constantly improve their ability to lead the modernization program.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG AGROTECHNICAL SUCCESS--Harbin, 11 November--Institutions of higher education in Heilongjiang Province have achieved 21 important results in agricultural and forestry research. A high-yield, early-ripening corn developed by the northeast agricultural college, the "Dongnong-245" corn, takes only 105 days to grow from seedling to maturity, making it suitable for planting in the cold region of northern Heilongjiang. Last year it was planted in 500,000 mu of land, and the average per-mu yield was 50 percent higher than the ordinary variety planted locally. The same agricultural college has also developed a "Dongnong-303" potato, which ripens in 45 days and yields 10 to 30 percent more than other varieties. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0303 GMT 11 Nov 79 OW]

HEILONGJIANG IRREGULAR COAL SUPPLY--In a letter to the Heilongjiang people's broadcasting station, a listener who works with the provincial bureau of commune- and brigade-run enterprises says that while commune- and brigade-run coal mines have difficulties in selling their products, enterprises that need coal cannot get their supply and are being forced to suspend operations. The letter urges the concerned departments to take the necessary steps to solve this problem. According to the letter, some 400,000 dun of coal produced by such coal mines are being stockpiled. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 4 Nov 79 OW]

JILIN FOREIGN TRADE--Jilin Province prefulfilled its annual foreign trade plan by two months. By the end of October, it had overfulfilled the annual export goods purchase plan by 2.3 percent, an increase of 36.2 percent over the same period last year. Moreover, it had overfulfilled the annual export plan by 26 percent, an increase of 121.7 percent over the same period last year. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 12 Nov 79 SK]

JILIN AFFORESTATION--Jilin Province has achieved good results in autumn afforestation. As of 10 November, 890,000 mu of land had been afforested, 16.5 million trees had been planted on the fringes of villages, around houses, on roadsides and along rivers, and 25,000 mu of saplings had been cultivated. In the meantime, 230,000 mu of land had been prepared for afforestation next spring. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Nov 79 SK]

LIAONING PETROCHEMICAL FIBER PLANT--The initial plant of the largest petrochemical integrated complex in China--Liaoyang petrochemical fiber plant--has been completed and began production of up-to-standard ethylene and propylene on 31 October. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Nov 79 SK]

SHAANXI CIRCULAR STRESSES AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

HK150922 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 14 Nov 79 HK

[Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee 12 November circular on implementing the party Central Committee's decision on several issues in speeding up agricultural development]

[Summary] The decision of the Central Committee on several issues in speeding up agricultural development has correctly summed up the positive and negative experiences of the past 30 years and clearly stated the principles, policies and measures for developing agriculture. This is a programmatic document. It is necessary to do well in studying, publicizing and implementing the decision. This will be the chief task in rural work during this winter and next spring. The provincial CCP committee therefore makes the following demands:

1. All levels and departments must thoroughly grasp the organization of study, publicity and implementation of the decision. It is essential that every rural household knows about and understands the decision.
2. Publicizing and implementing the decision must be linked to reality. "We must completely eradicate the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and get rid of the cadres' worry about acting in a rightist way and the masses' worry about policy changes." It is necessary to carry out an all-round review of the state of implementation of rural policies, and guide the cadres and masses to sum up positive and negative experiences in policy implementation. We must enthusiastically help certain comrades to solve problems of ideological understanding.
3. Implementing the decision. It is first necessary to get a good grasp of implementing the rural economic policies. "At present we must stress grasping the implementation of the distribution policies according to work, setting up production responsibility systems and putting them on a sound basis, improving fiscal management, respecting the production teams' right of self-determination, and developing the peasants' domestic sideline occupations. It is particularly important to do well in yearend distribution, and to take all-round account of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. It is necessary to both fulfill the state procurement quotas for grain, cotton and oil and also to insure that the great majority of the peasants can increase income. Peasants' income should as far as possible not be reduced in production teams where production has declined. This should be achieved by winter sideline occupations, cutting nonproductive expenditure and so on." Finance and trade departments must pay attention to correcting depression of grades and prices in procuring agricultural and sideline products and indiscriminate or disguised price hikes in industrial products and nonstaple foodstuffs. Thus the peasants can truly benefit from the increase in procurement prices of agricultural and sideline products.
4. Publicity and implementation of the decision must effectively stimulate production and farmland capital construction this winter and next spring. The wheat and rapeseed must be tended well in order to create conditions for a bumper harvest next summer.
5. It is necessary to do well in the organizational building of the leadership groups at all levels and the work of training cadres. In accordance with the three standards for leading cadres put forward by Comrade Ye Jianying in his National Day speech, we should promote a number of cadres in the prime of life to the leadership groups at all levels. The professional training of cadres must be improved.

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